THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

February 22, 1947

NEW REGULATIONS

AN EDITORIAL

Battle Of Books In U.S.

By Edward Rohrbough

Patriotism Is Death

By Frank L. Tsao

Communists' Land Reform

By Betty Graham

BROADCASTING IN CHINA

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 104 PRICE CNC$2,000 Number 12

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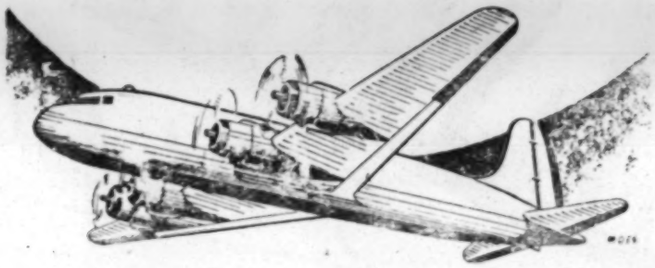

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

"Half-Civilized"

To The Editor:

Referring to the letter in your *Review* of February 1, under the caption "Good Old Cathay," I wish the writer, Tang Je-hsien, would explain further some of the points.

(1) Tang Je-hsien disagrees with A.B.C. that China is only a "half-civilized nation." His argument sounds like a classroom composition. By the following analogy, his argument is proven wrong: When a teacher tells us that the average grade of student B is only half that of student A, we know at once that B is "half educated" in comparison to A. In classifying these two students we ignore their past records, as well as their grades in individual subjects.

Now, how does China as a whole compare with western countries in respect to modern sciences? What percentage would we give her? Fifty percent is a little too much.

I hope Tang Je-hsien does not think too much of our past glory. Let us forget the past. It is what you are today that counts. That you were once a millionaire does not mean you are one today. To use a yardstick to compare the past with the present is meaningless.

Only the diehard persists in arguing that China is civilized equally with the western countries. China is behind in every branch of modern science. Really she is given too much credit when called a "half-civilized country."

(2) Tang Je-hsien says in part: "The present degenerate condition is due to the returned students," etc. About what is he talking? If the returned students were so powerful in shaping China's destiny, they should hold most important positions in government, in business, in education, etc. today. Mr. Tang, do you know a really educated returned man when you see one?

When one, perchance, has tasted an unripe grape one should not say all grapes are sour, and that, therefore, to eat grapes is not good for us. Be impartial and just. Don't let an illogical inference creep into your mind.

Tang Je-hsien must have mixed in the company of ill-educated returned men. I advise him to search in a wider circle for the educated ones, especially the older ones, from whom he will benefit.

China today has one thousand and one evils. The virtuous old man lacks modern education and efficiency while the sprightly young man is efficient but lacks virtue. How and where can we find men of real modern education and of virtue to reign over China? That is a difficult problem for us to solve.

LEE YEE-YUEN.

Chungking, Szechuen,
February 6, 1946.

Ship Of State

To The Editor:

China's economic crisis is far more serious than her political crisis. The tide of inflation will engulf all the efforts of the government toward reorganization as well as its military efforts.

It is my personal opinion that it does not matter whether the government succeeds in recovering all the territories now in Communist hands or in making all the other minority parties except the Democratic League its puppets in the reorganization. Still it cannot force the people to endure starvation without a word.

The people are the sea and the govern-

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ment is a boat. The Chinese sea need keep quite no longer. How can the boat sail this sea without danger?

F. L.

Nanking,
February 10, 1947.

Vocabulary

To The Editor:

Reading in the February 1 *Review* the editorials, "Japan's Foreign Trade" and "Common Front or Eclipse," I failed to find the meanings of several words. These are "diehard," "post mortem," "bloc" and "deadline."

Will you kindly explain them at your earliest convenience? I am sorry to use your precious time on such a tedious matter.

WANG YUH-SHEN.

Pucheng, Shensi,
February 4, 1947.

("Diehard" is a colloquial term denoting one who will not give up when in an untenable position. "Post mortem" is a technical term for the examination of a dead body; used figuratively, as here, it means recapitulation of a dead issue. A "bloc" is a group, political or economic, formed to foster special interests of their own. "Deadline" is a boundary, as in a prison, by the crossing of which the prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard. It is used to denote the latest possible time by which a thing must be accomplished.—EDITOR).

Bright Future

To The Editor:

It is undeniable that China is now in great trouble. After eight years of war, which have utterly exhausted the people, we have still to suffer a more serious, fiercer and more disastrous civil war. People are hungry and cold; yet they are forced to kill their brethren who share the same fate, and to fight to the death with those they do not hate. They are deprived of everything: of money, rice, property, family, freedom and their precious lives. Why? Because of the civil war.

We all know the Chinese are the most peace-loving people in the world. Yet, when they realize that war cannot be stopped, they will fight boldly to exterminate those who force them into war. They have enough power to create their own future if all foreign troops leave China. Any party will be overthrown if it cheats the people for its own selfish purposes. The day will soon come when the national economy is bankrupt, and the people can suffer no more. The civil war will be finished when the people choose to support one of the opposing parties which serves their will best. That party will gain the victory.

Some do not believe that Chinese peasants will rise up together to fight for their happiness. It is possible that within a year the people's strength will no longer be great enough to express their will. Here I point out another possibility; when the opposing parties have both expended their armed forces and have become equally weak, each will lose confidence in its ability to conquer the other; a third party, representing the people, will stop the war.

In short, I believe that within the year the civil war will be over and a really democratic coalition government will be established. Under this government the peasants are to own the land they till. To educate all Chinese is the second goal. This may take five years, but it must be the deep foundation of Chinese democracy. The government must encourage the development of national, not compradore, capital for our industry. We need help, technical and financial, from foreign friends, especially

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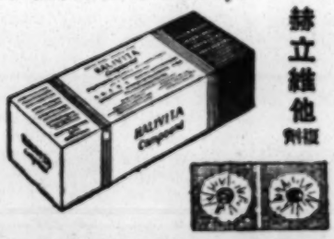

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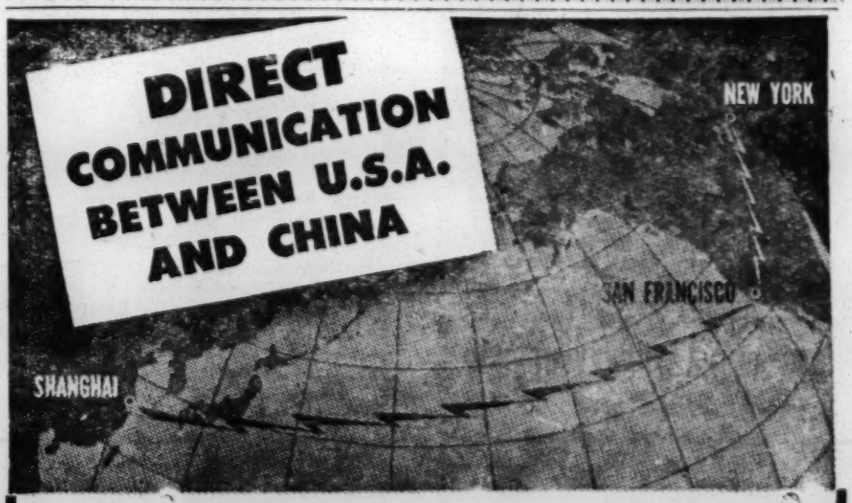

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from American, Russian and English friends. It is true that we have no industry at all now. For that reason we can develop modern industry without much loss of old. If atomic energy can be used in industry, we will soon use it. These scientific inventions assure that we can establish a wholly modern industry on the virgin soil.

China's future is very bright, though her present is dark. We must remember that we must suffer while improving. I dare say that within the year a really democratic coalition government will appear, but things will get worse before it comes. If the coalition government can be accomplished a democratic and strong new China will appear in one or two decades. Such a new China will be one of the main elements of world peace, and to bring it forth as soon as possible is not only the duty of all Chinese, but of all the peace-loving people in the world.

CHEN TSE-KIANG.

Peiping,
February 3, 1947.

Exception Taken

To The Editor:

Being a Chinese student, neither Communist, Kuomintang, nor a member of any other political party, I write this letter to express my hatred for just such writings as the article by Mr. Lam Onpong in the *Review* of February 1. This article is a base and groundless piece of propaganda, the purpose of which is, on the one hand, to encourage the civil war and even urge American help in killing Chinese people, and, on the other hand, to agitate American feeling against Russia.

I must tell Mr. Lam and all foreign friends that most Chinese people are peace loving, and will not fight except when forced to defend their lives. What we need is the friendship and help of both the U.S. and Soviet Russia. We would never join America in a fight against Russia, as some militarists imagine, nor would we join with Russia against America. If there is any conflict between the U.S. and Soviet Russia, that is not Chinese business.

We all know that it is impossible to exterminate the Chinese Communists or to conquer the Kuomintang, so we long for a really democratic coalition government in which all parties will participate. The prolongation of the civil war will surely bring disaster to all Chinese, but it will also give the militarists a lesson: for the Chinese people will certainly resist when they are awakened by the sufferings of war.

General Marshall's statement is not quite fair in laying "the blame for her troubles squarely on the shoulders of both the Kuomintang and the Communists." If two persons fight, and a third comes and blames them both, shall we say this is fair? We must first find the reason for the fight and who began it, and then we may come to a just conclusion. The Chinese people appreciate General Marshall's good will, but cannot help feeling sorry for the failure of his great mediation work, and his failure to point out openly who is responsible for the civil war. His "laying the blame on both" does more to encourage the war than otherwise.

Mr. Lam blames General Marshall by saying "he may have forgotten that one party still represents the recognized government, while the other is only a major party. Until the establishment of a constitutional government one is the host, the other only a guest." I must remind Mr. Lam that the people take the Kuomintang as it is, a political party,

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neither more nor less, like any other party in China.

People cannot be cheated, dear Mr. Lam. They cannot even speak publicly because they have no rights. The murder of Messrs. Lee and Wen, our famous professors, is a good example. Is that what you mean by true democracy in China?

I do not want to discuss which party is better or more democratic. Our judgment must be based on undeniable facts. Why do American troops still remain in China more than one year after V-J Day, causing trouble to the Chinese people? If the reasons given by the recognized government are insufficient, the people naturally demonstrate for the withdrawal of the GIs. We can also ask why Russian troops still remain in China. Are they helping the Chinese Communists to fight the civil war? It is the duty of the recognized government to answer these questions openly.

To curse all who demonstrate for the removal of American troops and use the words "Communist patriots," is a shameful and base means of harming democratic people. Perhaps, Mr. Lam, you are disappointed that the American troops, instead of joining in our war against the Communists, are preparing to leave China. The tragedy now existing in China, is that the Kuomintang calls all who are dissatisfied with its corruption "Communists." A political party must progress and do good for all the people, and then it will be supported by those who judge by simple facts only.

I should like to ask if "Thunder Out Of China" and "The Challenge Of Red China" are mere propaganda. We need all reports, observations and descriptions based on facts, so that we can discuss and argue freely and justly. This is the only way to stir old corrupt party likely the Kuomintang into progressive action. When this happens I believe most Chinese people will help in the reconstruction of our nation.

After all, if Americans take Mr. Lam's article as representative of the views and the will of the Chinese people, that will be a real tragedy not only to China, but to all the peace loving people in the world.

CHEN TSE-KIANG.

Peiping, Hopei,
February 8, 1947.

Steadying Influence

To The Editor:

I am all for the author of "Agitation Scored." Without the Americans guarding the Kailan coalfields, Shanghai could be very cold. But they are not out here simply to reduce the rigor of the frost, they are the steadying influence, a deterrent against predatory interests. Once the cat is away, the mice in Manchuria will play too much for the liking of the world. The Americans are very valuable to us in this terrible struggle against an evil and demoniac thing which means starvation, destitution, and disintegration of the social fabric. That is the reason for all this caterwauling from the gang interested in their removal. But for that, this sex affair, enacted or otherwise, ought to have been, as Dr. Hu Shih put it, a purely law case—a martial law case which is, in itself, serious enough.

Without wire-pulling behind the scenes, no Chinese boy or girl, in spite of youthful ignorance, could be mad enough to set on a traditional friend who only yesterday was sharing the dangers and hardships of our soldiers, shoulder to shoulder. Wherever he turned, he was tinghowed. We heard him singing and joking, in danger and in face of death, always confident of victory, like the Generalissimo; when the enemy knocked at the gate of Szechuen, reducing the

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nation to a unthinking, trembling heap of terror, he stuck it. He shared our tears and joined in our rejoicings. Under the rugged exterior, there is a heart worthy of a Christian, and a feeling as human as the highest human culture can make it.

Let's see the demonstration: a long line of boys and girls of ages from 11 to 20, waving flags at a signal, singing, shouting slogans hardly translatable; a few demanded the evacuation of the Russians. The whole thing was interesting because we noticed less than 50 angry faces in the procession. All were smiles. The day was fine and they were happy to take a day off. When they called a strike against examinations, the teachers stood firm. The day passed off without incident, leaving only the bills to foot.

As foreseen, the agitators would not let go easily. A party of about 10 came to this side of the river to play, Feng-yang Flowery Drum style, for funds to carry on. For the usual drum, there was a bamboo with ringing coins which rattled like a rattlesnake as it was swung on the chest, hips and heels. There was singing too. The symphony, enough to give one the creeps, became melodious to accustomed ears. Very few gave, though. Today they hit a bad snag. A free-for-all developed and some of the enthusiasts landed in hospital.

One is amazed at the way the Government becomes tolerant of the scandalous *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* sowing the seeds of agitation! A friend asked me why the Reds are so particular about raping. Don't they advocate in their doctrines and advertise to the people that they communize everything, including the virtues of a woman, and everybody else's wife?

P. T. L.

Shanghai,
February 10, 1947.

Irrigation Expert?

To The Editor:

A few months ago the Chinese Government sent General Feng Yu-hsiang to the United States to study the irrigation system there, with a view to improving our own irrigation.

General Feng is a man so simple and unassuming and is so often seen with a cotton uniform that he was fondly dubbed the "cloth-uniform general." There is a story that he once invited many prominent men to dinner. The guests who sat around the table were bewildered when they saw nothing on it. Suddenly, Gen. Feng shouted to his servants: "Bring it out." Two men brought forth a huge wooden bucket full of rough cakes made out of millet such as the farmers eat. The honorable guests went red to the ears. According to the story, the authenticity of which remains doubtful, nothing more was served at that table.

Such a man is General Feng supposed to be. No wonder the people were surprised when they heard that Gen. Feng is buying limousines and houses in America. I personally would not blame him for, after all, very few persons can resist material temptations when they come face to face with them. But what I cannot help doubting is whether Gen. Feng has learned anything worth mentioning of irrigation. We know that he has learned to appreciate the American form of life and has adapted himself wonderfully.

Reading his diary published serially in the *Ta Kung Pao* we find such interesting remarks as: "Took two-hour English lesson in the morning;" "ate delicious pumpkins." "China is still backward;" "we should open more souvenir stores and curio shops in the U.S.A.," etc. When someone asked him about his impressions of the United States he merely summarized them in the following words: "Great and yet greater (大而又大); rich and yet richer (富而又富); beautiful and yet more beautiful (美而又美)."

Reading his diary we cannot avoid the conclusion that he deplorably neglects irrigation, of which he understands little or nothing. What he has told us about irrigation is less noteworthy and comprehensive than what we can find in any book on the subject. I still feel that we should not put the blame on him.

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After all, he was sent, he did not go of his own accord. What I fail to understand is why a military man who knows how to fight battles, but who knows very little of English and almost nothing of irrigation, is sent to an English-speaking country to investigate the irrigation system. Would it be more ridiculous if the U.S. Government sent General Eisenhower to China to study Chinese philosophy?

Then what is the underlying reason for General Feng's mission to the U.S.A.?

K. C. LIN.

Nanking,
February 3, 1947.

Letter To Marshall

To The Editor:

Fearing that our letter may not reach the new U.S. Secretary of State, we shall be glad if you will publish it.

Before going any further, let us congratulate you on your new appointment and your tireless efforts of mediation during the past 13 months. We also wish to assure you that there never has been a time in which this country depends more on the goodwill and kind assistance of your people than at the present. With your ability and experience, you can do very much to enhance mutual understanding between our two peoples.

It is painful for us to say that during the last 18 months relations between our two countries have developed none too satisfactorily because of the presence of American troops in China. A series of acts of violence and rudeness by your soldiers has given rise to severe criticism and ill-feeling on the part of the Chinese. One such act was that of two American Marines allegedly raping a Peita girl student on a polo field. That such a disgraceful deed could have occurred at such a date and in such a place is really unthinkable!

We do not take such unfortunate incidents to represent the general behavior of the American troops in China as a whole, but we cannot help thinking that what had happened had already done much to the detriment of the two nations.

For the sake of the dignity of the two nations and in the name of humanity, we have to ask you to order all American military personnel back to their sweet homes as it is generally believed that misconduct such as mentioned above is a symptom of nostalgia.

COMMITTEE FOR PROTESTING
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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF AMOY.

Amoy,
January 15, 1947.

Many Thanks!

To The Editor:

When I received the copy of the *Review* of January 18, I wondered why the editor sent another issue. Reading the letter of "A Friend," I learned that one of the readers had given me a subscription to the *Review* for three months. I am very fond of the *Review* and eager to continue the subscription for a long while, but my finances failed me. When that happened, a friend whom I have never seen gave me a subscription for three months. Now, I can read the *Review* again!

I offer my friend a thousand thanks, and thank the editor for publishing my previous letter. I am eager to know the name and address of my friend, though he asked that they be forgotten. My economic condition is still bad; when it improves I will do for another reader what he has done for me. I read all of the articles and letters in every issue, though my medical courses are heavy.

DAVID CHE.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
February 4, 1947.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 104 Shanghai, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1947 No. 12

Broadcasting In China

(Third of a series of editorials dealing with the dissemination of propaganda and news)

OF all the mediums of news and propaganda dissemination, the least developed to date and the one with the greatest possible future in China is radio. Apparently recognizing the value of this medium, the Central Government has enforced greater controls upon the infant radio industry than upon the press, or even the movies. The net result of these controls, it would now seem, will be an almost state-controlled industry.

While the proponents of control point out that it is necessary in order to develop a responsible, efficient and orderly radio industry, we personally would prefer considerable confusion to government control of such an important opinion-shaping instrument, especially since at the moment it is not quite clear whether the giant radio network known as the Central Broadcasting Administration is to belong to the National Government or to the Kuomintang.

The history of broadcasting in China, although a short one, has been one of increasingly rapid growth and confusion. However, like most other imported industries, it has been confined mainly to the coastal areas. This resulted in a situation in which China had far too few radio stations, while Shanghai's airways were cluttered at times with more than 100 competing stations.

Following the Japanese surrender the Central Government proposed to clean up this situation by limiting the number of stations in each province and special municipality, to assign frequencies, to set equipment standards and in other ways to modernize the industry and prevent abuses by fly-by-night operators. This idea was a good one and met with objections only from the shoestring operators who foresaw their doom. However, instead of being satisfied with a few such minimum regulations, the Government decided to go on down the line, prescribing the most infinitesmal details of operation. In addition, plans were laid for the wholesale expansion of the Central Broadcasting Administration, thus denying to private broadcasters much of the future benefits to be obtained from the enlargement and exploitation of the industry.

Among some of the more ridiculous rules contained in the overall broadcast station regulations promulgated on February 14, 1946, by the Ministry of Communications and the Executive Yuan are the following:

Article 22.—Programs shall be as follows: (1) Educational and public affairs speeches; (2) News reporting (These two programs shall not occupy less than four-tenths of the day's broadcasting time); (3) Music and other kinds of amusement programs; (4) Commercial reports (Commercials shall not exceed two-tenths of the daily broadcasting time.)

Article 25.—Stations shall not broadcast untrue information or other items violating the law, public safety and moral principles, whether they be discussions, news reporting, legendary songs or other types of music.

Article 26.——The Ministry of Communications shall have the power to hand over information concerning official orders and other information advantageous to the people to all stations for broadcasting, to send representatives to broadcast at the stations and to re-broadcast another station's program. There shall be no disobedience.

The establishing of broadcasting time into "tenths" and assigning so many tenths to different types of programs shows plainly a lack of first hand knowledge of the radio business on the part of the regulation framers. World events, both natural and man made, will not behave according to the dictates of officials. On some days there may not be enough news of sufficient value to do more than barely fill the stations' allotted newscast time, while on days when there are earthquakes, reverses on the civil war fronts, or multiple air crashes it may become necessary to interrupt scheduled programs to give the public the latest news.

Obviously, no properly run station intentionally broadcasts untrue information or material calculated to violate the law. However, who is to say what is true and what is untrue in an open forum or round table debate where opposing opinions are aired? Who is to decide which of China's numerous legendary songs are untrue? Who is to say which news reports of any given day are untrue? It would almost seem that the authorities concerned had in mind the banning of open forum discussions, ancient Chinese songs or drama which complain of misrule and corruption (which a great many of them do) and the broadcasting of Chinese Communist war communiques.

It is obvious that the individual or individuals framing article 26, which provides for the possibility of continuous program interruption, had forgotten, or were ignoring, Article 22, which provides for the division of broadcast time into precise periods. Only a few interruptions would make the station violate the law. Further, such a rule, we imagine, would drive a station manager crazy. Programs are set up days or weeks ahead and carefully rehearsed so as to make perfect timing possible. The junking of this schedule to allow some long-winded bureaucrat to expound his ideas on some subject or other which he conceives to be in the public interest would ruin a station. Advertisers whose commercials are interrupted or skipped would not pay and the station could not pay its staff. The confusion this rule could entail is almost unimaginable.

It would seem that China's radio industry, which in the past suffered from insufficient regulation, will, in the future, suffer from entirely too much.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the plans for CBA are well laid down and all-inclusive. Aside from the monopolistic and state-ownership angles, the plans are good. They are the first indication of any really intelligent *thinking and planning* in China's radio industry. Under present plans a national CBA network, based on Nanking and covering all China, will be set up. Main stations of considerable power will be established in approximately a dozen points such as Shanghai, Foochow, Kunming, Lhasa, Tihua, Chungking, Changchun, Peiping, Hankow, Lanchow, etc. These stations will be "fed" from the Nanking station and, probably, will in turn "feed" to smaller, local stations. It is understood that the network envisages a total of more than 50 stations throughout the country. The network now operates about 40 stations of varying power.

Plans also include the importation and local manufacture of at least 1,500,000 receiving sets. It is also planned eventually to achieve an earlier Kuomintang program for the installation of at least one receiving set with public address type speakers in each Hsien headquarters so that the villagers can listen.

CBA is also understood to have made extensive plans for the training of personnel. It would seem that CBA has made the only attempt to plan scientifically and to approach the problems of broadcasting in China on a basis of giving service. This is in direct contrast to most of the private groups who seem intent only on making as much quick money out of their stations as possible, and/or to sell a certain "line" to the listeners. Even with such limited objectives, the private groups have failed to make necessary plans. As far as we know only one listener interest survey has been conducted in China and this was done by a foreign-owned station in the days when foreign stations were still allowed to operate.

Although one has to admire the efficiency with which CBA is laying down its plans, it is indeed regrettable

that it is a state organization which is doing this and not a private group. A foreign friend of ours, who has some knowledge of the radio broadcasting business, recently made the following apt comparison between government and private broadcasting:

"Officials of CBA know what they have to do and some idea of how to do it. Private industry is sorely handicapped by its failure to organize promptly and properly, its failure or inability to route out nepotism, its failure to lead the way in ascertaining the wishes and desires of the potential listening audience, and by its failure to appreciate the proven western commercial methods in commercial broadcast operations. Private broadcasting in China may be said to have failed adequately to present its case because it has itself failed to understand that case."

We believe that the Chinese people will be better served in the long run by private broadcast stations, but this will not be possible unless private interests are prepared to get down to business and compete with CBA on a performance basis. The present tendency of the Government is to turn an increasingly deaf ear to the wailings of private enterprise and quietly to make plans to enter the field itself. There is no way out for private broadcasters but to organize among themselves and to streamline their operations so they can compete successfully.

Crime And Punishment

THE Hupeh authorities are ordered to complete the collection of the specified quantity of land tax in kind before the end of February. If they fail to do so, they will be severely punished.—*Ta Kung Pao, Feb.* 12, 1947.

What happens if they do?

Books And Newsprint

THE official attitude toward the importation of newsprint and books, as reported in the local press during the past two weeks, can only cause concern both to those in the publishing business and to the public in general.

Since we have had complete assurance from some of the most competent officials concerned with such matters to the effect that the government does not propose to interfere with the press, we do not personally view this new restrictive regulation on newsprint with particular alarm. We think, rather, that it was announced in a not too definite manner, and that a word of clarification from the ministries of Information and Interior would ease the public mind.

Long before the order limiting the importation of newsprint was announced, word of the action leaked out in rumor form to the effect that a certain official, in passing down the order, said aside something to the effect, "There are too many newspapers printing too much nonsense, anyway." This rumor had already gained general circulation by the time the order was announced, with the result that most observers saw the order as merely confirmation of the rumor.

The Government would do well to issue a statement explaining upon just what basis the newsprint import quota is being slashed and showing the public that other imported products are being similarly treated, thus making it clear that the restriction has nothing to do with censorship.

As a matter of fact, the rapid depreciation of the Chinese National dollar and the increasing difficulty of meeting general expenses would probably have forced a curtailment in the size of most publications, as well as an increase in price. Newspapers, as well as other business enterprises, begin tightening their belts in time of economic stringency and do not need the government to suggest it.

The now defunct 50 percent import surcharge which was to be levied upon foreign books was a somewhat different matter. The placing of imported books in this category, we believe, was a blunder.

The placing of books on the surcharge list just added to the almost hopeless plight of book importers, most of whom it would probably have put out of business. The first difficulty faced by book importers is the scarcity of available stock abroad. Books are still in short supply in America and other countries because of the world-wide paper shortage, although considerable improvement has been made since the end of the war.

This shortage, plus the fact that especially large numbers of the same foreign-language title cannot be sold here, make it necessary for importers to place many small orders with different publishing firms abroad. Thus a book importer may—under the present import licensing system—require many more licenses than importers of other types of goods. This entails a great deal of red tape which is unpleasant to all concerned.

An additional headache is shipping. Many small shipments call for separate waybills, etc. from various shippers. When such shipments arrive they are, because of their great number and small size, especially choice targets for pilferers. Thus, the book importer may have to spend half his working day at the customs, attempting to locate his merchandise and then to guard it.

An alternative method of shipping, which many of Shanghai's book stores have adopted, is to ship via international book post. However, this involves two problems. One, the shipping cost goes up, and, two, it then becomes almost impossible to secure foreign exchange because shipments through the postoffice via bookpost are made in extremely small packages involving only one or two volumes each. Despite these two handicaps, most local book stores have been using this latter system to the extent that their personal foreign exchange reserves will permit.

Although books have traditionally enjoyed duty free entry into most countries, the Chinese Government apparently saw fit to depart from established practice.

Book imports are not particularly extensive to begin with and, aside from Shanghai, there are virtually none, so little revenue could have been expected. The already overburdened customs staff would have had to chase around after numerous small boxes of books, examine them, etc., etc. The customs would have had to hire a new staff of examiners and to have stationed them in the postoffice where all packages marked as books could be put to one side and examined. The examiners would have had to be provided with a list of registered commercial book importers, so the hundreds of individually-wrapped books that are dumped off incoming ships could be sorted in such a fashion that books addressed to importers could be put in one pile for examination and those addressed to individuals who are not in the book selling business could be put in another.

From where we sit, it looks as if the act of placing a 50 percent surcharge on knowledge would have cost the Government money—and perhaps it should.

"DISARMAMENT"

—Crawford in The Newark Evening News

Political Science Department

FORMERLY there were no difficulties in the relations between the West and the East because the white races were in absolute agreement on all questions of the policy to be pursued wherever their interests were infringed upon, as was the case, for instance, during the Boxer Uprising in China.—*Admiral d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner in Indo-China.*

Good old times, eh, admiral?

New Regulations

THE Government's new economic regulations, announced this week, received a varied reception from the public. While the exponents of control viewed them favorably, others ridiculed them, claiming that they would at best effect only a temporary stabilization since they do not take into consideration the basic problem of civil war.

Our personal opinion is that the regulations are a mixture of good and bad. Regardless of how strenuously the Government tries to enforce them, the situation will continue to deteriorate as long as approximately half the nation's wealth is poured down the bottomless pit of the civil war. No matter how efficient the administration may be, no matter how rigid its economic control of the economy may be, China's ultimate fate will be bankruptcy if the civil war is not halted in the near future.

We may obtain a slight reprieve because of the new regulations, which, among other things, bring the exchange value between the Chinese National Dollar and the American Dollar to a more nearly rational level, but the respite will be short-lived.

In the summer of 1946 the rapid rate of inflation was temporarily slowed by several methods. The exchange rate was revised so that for a very brief period a few products could be exported profitably. No increase was made in the total number of bank notes in circulation for two or three months as the Government obtained the necessary income through the sale of alien property and surplus property. Prices were maintained more or less for a short period through huge sales by the Government of such essential commodities as gold, rice and cloth. In all of these activities, the Government made a profit. However, the near stability was short-lived because the profits thus obtained were immediately spent on the civil war instead of productive enterprises.

The fact that the crisis this time was considerably more acute and could not be solved, even temporarily, by the same methods indicates to some degree the disintegration since last summer. Although the Government tried to hold the line by sales, its sales were relatively small and, as the panic was the greatest to date, were pitifully inadequate. The people were convinced that the Government had run out of things to sell. Whether this was true or not, it seems obvious that the bottom of the barrel must be in sight or else the Government would have sold heavily.

The speculative boom was temporarily halted—at least at this writing appears to be—by a different method. This method was intimidation. The speculators, as well as the legitimate merchants were scared into inactivity. Some half dozen investigating groups were formed to probe the reasons for Shanghai's quick panic of last week and all thoughtful citizens knew full well that the majority of these "probes" would overlook the basic falsity upon which the economy is built and would certainly dig up a few scapegoats who would be punished—perhaps even shot.

Despite the new and somewhat stringent controls, the panic will come again and again until such time as the nation's economy actually collapses or until such time as the civil war is settled, through either victory for one side or the other or compromise.

Pillar Of Democracy

Equality! This is a new word to me. There is not equality in any country on God's earth. Nature has not made us equal. If there were no discrimination in the world, where would we be?—*Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.*

Our guess is we definitely would not be premier of the Union of South Africa.

Who Invented What?

RUSSIA's method of observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of American inventor Thomas A. Edison last week reminded us of a movie the Japs once made. The Russian Government took this opportunity to remind its people that a couple of worthy Russians, not Edison, invented the electric light, while the Japs, once, in a burst of home grown nonsense, filmed a movie depicting the many scientific wonders contributed to the world by Japanese scientists. We can't recall them all, but it seems to us that the automobile, airplane, steamship, railway train and a few others were included.

We won't dispute the invention of the electric light with the Russians because it seems a trivial matter at best. Perhaps the Russian scientists Lodysin and Yabloohkov did make a bulb before Edison, but the fact remains that all the nations of the world, except Russia, credit the latter as being the inventor of the first type electric light that *worked and was practical* Just as a matter of interest, we have observed that Russian workers, and others depending upon electric lights apparently are not as loyal as Russian "historians," since a Russian ship we once inspected was wired throughout with British and American electrical equipment, including Edison-Mazda light bulbs.

The sinister touch of the Russian electric light story was contained in the political tag line which said that at the time of his death Edison was about to invent deadly weapons "because of his love for Ameica." Thus continued *Pioneer Pravda*, a Russian children's newspaper, "capitalism corrupts and diverts into improper channels the mighty genius of a scientist. Only in our country can inventers create freely for the benefit of the widest masses and the good of humanity."

Such statements are not only untrue and foolish, but are dangerous, especially when made for the "benefit" of children. It is difficult to appreciate the logic of the Soviets, who, in one breath, tell their children such fantastic, suspicion-breeding falsehoods, while in the next they yelp about the war-mongering of the American press.

A QUEEN SHOWS HOW TO BAG U.S. DOLLARS

JUST how foreign countries can pick up badly needed American dollars, via the U.S. tourist trade, was dramatically pointed up recently when Cunard-White Star took in approximately US$1,250,000 on the round-trip maiden civilian voyage of the Queen Elizabeth.

Good news of exchange-hungry Britain is the shipping officials' report that the Queen Mary, now being readied for the luxury trade, and the Elizabeth between them should net a profit of approximately US$12,000,000 annually. Revenue from the Queens is just a tiny slice, however, of the US$1,500,000,000 a year that Washington experts estimate Americans will spend on foreign travel when the situation is fully normalized.

Aside from dramatizing a way for foreign nations to get American greenbacks, the Queen Elizabeth's trip indicated to businessmen that transatlantic flying, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, had not killed the luxury liner trade. And further interest in the ships was shown in New York as long lines queued up at US$1 a head to inspect the Lizzie's lavish splendor.

Revival of the travel trade which will provide foreigners with more dollars is completely to the U.S.'s advantage. Much of this money will flow right back into the coffers of American industry in foreign purchases of needed equipment and supplies.

Just how the matter stood was clearly shown recently when London press protests over the serving of steaks and other luxury items on the Queen Elizabeth were roundly denounced by British government spokesmen who said the food-short English public should understand that such steps were necessary to garner the badly needed American travel dollar.

Teachers' Plight

TEACHERS have long been complaining of the financial straits they have fallen into recently; in fact ever since V-J Day they have been plagued with passive balances in their personal budgets.

This can now be explained: The SMG expenditure record for last month shows that Educational and Cultural Expenditure reached CNC$5,406,453,*451.51*.

Naturally, even a soldier getting *CNC$451.51* would express dissatisfaction.

Where Lend-Lease Went

THE figures of American Lend-Lease distribution, as disclosed in the 23rd quarterly report to Congress, show the British Empire, Russia, France and China as chief recipients of aid.

Several interesting contrasts can be drawn from the figures. For instance, out of a total Lend-Lease expenditure of US$50,692,109,000 by September 30, 1946, the British Empire received US$31,392,361,000, or more than half. Another interesting account is Argentina's, which amounts to a big "O." Argentina, although a belated member of the United Nations, played with the Axis too long.

The figures for post-V-J Day Lend-Lease show that China has received more than any other nation during the period from September 2, 1945, to September 30, 1946, receiving US$691,263,000, or just US$176,172,000 less than she received during the entire war. This, of course, is easily understood when one realizes how little could be delivered to China while she was blockaded by Japan.

The following chart gives an over-all picture of Lend-Lease operations during the war years and during the first post-war year in terms of thousands of American dollars:

Country	March 11, '41, to VJ-Day (Sept. 2, '45)	Sept. 2, '45 to Sept. 30, '46	Total, March 11, '41, to Sept. 30, '46
British Empire	30,949,870	442,491	31,392,361
U.S.S.R.	11,058,833	239,050	11,297,883
France and possessions	2,842,082	391,777	3,233,859
China	870,435	694,263	1,564,698
Netherlands and possessions	182,000	66,896	248,896
Belgium	90,278	68,320	158,598
Greece	71,697	3,907	75,604
Norway	45,820	6,683	52,503
Yugoslavia	32,000	36	32,036
Turkey	27.397	60	27,457
Saudi Arabia	14,988	2,543	17,531
Poland	16,874	80	16,954
Liberia	7,237	0	7,237
Ethiopia	5,152	100	5,252
Iran	4,798	0	4,798
Iceland	4,797	12	4,809
Egypt	1,016	44	1,060
Czechoslovakia	349	154	502
Iraq	4	0	4
American republics:			
Argentina	0	0	0
Bolivia	5,155	456	5,611
Brazil	326,913	4,738	331,651
Chile	21,499	381	21,880
Colombia	8,120	7	8,127
Costa Rica	155	0	155
Cuba	6,083	10	6,093
Dominican Republic	1,594	20	1,614
Ecuador	6,079	562	7,541
Guatemala	1,779	0	1,779
Haiti	1,437	6	1,443
Honduras	374	0	374
Mexico	38,468	149	38,617
Nicaragua	902	0	902
Panama	84	0	84
Paraguay	1,963	2	1,965
Peru	18,553	480	19,033
Salvador	894	0	894
Uruguay	7,132	9	7,141
Venezuela	4,407	11	4,418
Not charged by country	1,900,805	189,939	2,090,744
Total Lend-Lease aid	**48,578,923**	**7,113,186**	**50,692,109**

Down With Bureacracy!

IN order to expedite conscription work, the Conscription Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense has reduced the number of statutes governing conscription from 232 to 22.—*Sin Wen Pao, Feb. 5, 1947.*

* * *

Progress, It's Great!

IN obedience to the edict of the 7th day, 3rd moon, 34th year of Kuang Hsu, declaring that a strict surveillance over the prohibition of opium smoking is necessary, public institutes are to be established wherein opium smokers may break off their habit within three months....—*China Year Book of 1912.*

"Opium smoking," said Governor Lo Cho-ying, before a gathering of more than 4,000 at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial hall this morning, "means suicide to the individual who indulges in it, a great danger to the nation where it is found and destruction to the people that is infected with this poison."—*Kwangtung Provincial News Service, Feb. 3, 1947.*

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

February 25, 1922.

China's Salvation

China's position today is more delicate than it has ever been from the standpoint of international intercourse. In one of the most excellent analytical outlines of the position of China and her people, "Hoping For China," by W. S. A. Pott, that has ever been published in this journal, appearing in this issue of the *Review*, Mr. Pott calls attention to the statement made by Arthur Balfour of the British delegation at the close of the Washington Conference. Mr. Balfour's statement as summarized is that the nations of the West have now done everything possible for China and it is up to the nation itself to work out its own—and apparently its immediate—salvation.

* * *

Marshal Tuan Flees

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, defeated leader of China's military party, evaded the vigilance of guards stationed at his residence in Peking and motored to Tientsin and liberty on Feb. 11. After his defeat by General Wu Pei-fu in the summer of 1920, Tuan was relegated to the background, in which he has since remained. He has been a virtual prisoner, being under constant observation of his opponents, although free from petty annoyance. At last, when he could stand neither confinement within the four walls of the Capital nor the political intrigues, which of late have centered round him, he has gone to Tientsin for a change.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

February 20, 1937.

Similarity

Dr. Giuseppe Tucci, who spent three months lecturing in Japanese universities and culminated his stay by founding the Instituto Italo-Giapponese, arrived here last week. During a short stay in Shanghai, he lectured at the Casa d'Italia (Italian Club) on the "Problems of Culture in Modern Italy." The Italian professor said he saw a similarity not only between the national characteristics of Japan and Italy, but in the political and economic issues facing both countries.

* * *

Pushkin Honored

More than 1,000 persons, including members of the Russian community, crowded the New Capital Theater in Nanking Feb. 9 to pay tribute to Alexander S. Pushkin, Russia's greatest poet, on the occasion of the centenary of his death. In the absence of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who is President of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Relations Association, Liang Han-tsao, Secretary-General of the Yuan, presided at the meeting. He dwelt at length on the significance of the occasion and paid tribute to Pushkin for his contributions to the literary world.

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PATRIOTISM IS DEATH

By FRANK L. TSAO

ON February 9, 1947, exactly one year after the Chiaohsiankou Incident in Chungking, an even more tragic incident took place in Shanghai. One participant of a meeting lost his life, a dozen were seriously injured and three score were badly bruised at the meeting hall of the Chinese Industrial Bank, Ltd., on Nanking Road.

As the liberal *Wen Wei Pao* remarked, this incident is much more serious than the Chiaohsiankou Incident because "firstly, it was just an ordinary meeting; secondly, the number of special agents was almost equal to the number of the audience; and thirdly, the beating lasted 40 minutes unchecked by the police in one of the most crowded parts of the biggest city in China."

When the tragic incident occurred, the local authorities hurriedly declared that "this was merely a conflict between one part of the audience with another as some of them were dissatisfied with the speeches which asked the listeners to boycott U.S. goods, apart from promoting the use of native products."

Attack Well-Planned

Kuo Mo-jo, prominent poet and playwright, who was invited by the audience to deliver a speech, told the local press two hours after the attack that the meeting had not yet started when the special agents rushed into the room and ruthlessly beat up the audience.

According to a public statement issued by the Preparatory Committee for Promoting Native Products And Boycotting U.S. Goods, which sponscored the meeting, this incident was "a well-planned destructive act," similar to all the tragic incidents in China since V-J Day.

This meeting, they said, was an ordinary gathering held by some 500 employees of the local department stores who wished to understand how and why the national economy after V-J Day is fast collapsing. Four prominent persons were invited to explain the causes: Kuo Mo-jo, Ma Yin-chu, world famed economist, Teng Chiu-ming, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Democratic League, and Ma Shu-lun, leader of the Shanghai People's Bodies Association.

Venue Changed

At first, the sponsors intended to hold the meeting at the Sun Sun Theater, but late Saturday night—that is, 10 hours before the meeting—the management of that theater received a telephone call from a certain quarter and instantly withdrew its promise to allow use of the premises.

The employees hurriedly changed their venue to the Chinese Industrial Bank building, and no sooner had the assemblage finished its group singing than the special agents, led by two individuals with drawn pistols, crashed in and conducted a systematic beating of all within reach.

The beating was thorough, with chairs and tables thrown into the air, window panes broken, electric bulbs shattered and the room filled with cries of "Dah, dah" (Beat, beat)!

The mobsters chased the audience from upstairs down into the street, from inside the meeting hall into the open. They attacked both men and women, old and young.

Policeman Struck

One of the gangsters was obstructed by a policeman as he aimed his iron rod at a victim. He turned with anger against the policeman, called him "Comrade" and threatened to "punish" him for interfering. The policeman was struck many times and was told that his assailants had been sent by the "highest authorities" to beat "the Communists."

"Down with the Communists, Down with Democratic League," the mobsters roared and added, rather naturally, "Long live the Kuomintang."

Several score were actually brought "down" during the fracas, but hundreds of thousands are "up" following the fracas.

"The reactionary elements in Shanghai have launched an attack on the democratic forces," a Support Committee of the February 9 Tragic Incident, formed by all the liberal and democratic bodies in this city, since has flatly charged.

SMG Blames Victims

They are outraged over the fact that, after the incident, the Municipal authorities did not even pretend to punish the culprits but, on the contrary, put the blame on the victims.

Strong action against such "atrocities" was advocated by students of the Protesting Against U.S. Atrocities Association who claimed that this incident, coupled with the beating of students in Chungking on Feb. 5 and 8, were obviously "premeditated."

Rarely in Chinese history has such an incident aroused such wide sympathy and support from the public.

Four demands—for severe punishment of the attackers; consolation of the family of Liang Jen-da, who died of his injuries, and payment of his burial expenses; compensation for losses in property and furniture incurred during the mob attack; and a guarantee against recurrence of such incidents—were raised by the Preparatory Committee.

Authorities Under Fire

The Support Committee, openly refuting the ill-informed reports of some local newspapers and remarks by Mayor K. C. Wu and Fang Chi, head of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, alleged that "the one-party dictatorial government, especially the Municipal Government, should be held wholly responsible for this tragic incident."

The failure to prevent the atrocious attack and the attempt on the part of the authorities to place the responsibility on the victims, is "the most despotic, unreasonable and reactionary move" of the Kuomintang during its 20-year rule, they charged.

This move, however, was regarded by some local news commentators as a "new tactic" of the governing party to deal a blow to the democratic movement in China. It is "significant" in view of the imminence of the Moscow Conference, which some quarters believe will view with dis-

Liang Jen-da Funeral Postponed

THE funeral of Liang Jen-da, which was to be accompanied by a demonstration comprising 160,000 people, was postponed on the order of Mayor K. C. Wu, after three sponsors' representatives, including Democratic League leader Ma Shu-lun, declined to guarantee that there would be no riots on the occasion. The sponsors pointed out that inasmuch as they were unarmed they could not hope to halt a riot if one occurred on the occasion of the procession. The three representatives were summoned by the Mayor for the discussion.

The press reports made no mention of the possibility of police protection being discussed.

favor the continuation of civil war in this country. It is "serious" because the people had never been treated "so cruelly," even before the passing of the new "Constitution of the Chinese Republic" last month.

New Tactic Adopted

To supplement this new tactic, a new logic was invented which holds that anything patriotic is anti-American and that anything anti-American is naturally instigated and utilized by the Chinese Communists.

Questions arose among the people: "Why do the Chinese Communists always do good things?" "Why does the Kuomintang always shift the blame on the Communists whenever it is attacked by the people?" and "Are the Chinese Communists so powerful and influential?"

This psychology is generally believed to derive from the complete loss of confidence in the government in its normal rule and competition with the rival party. Never in the history of the Kuomintang has it been so weak as to carry on its corrupt rule absolutely by force, they pointed out.

It is not at all accidental, it will be seen, that the reactionary elements in China chose this hour and this place to launch their attacks upon the Chinese democratic forces, particularly when we remember how the Political Consultative Conference resolutions were reached last year. At that time, the military situation of the governing party was apparently unfavorable, especially after the military defeat of the Nationalist troops along the Peiping-Hankow railway in November, 1945.

The international environment also was unfavorable with the successful conclusion of the last Moscow Conference which temporarily put an end to the horrible dream of a world-wide US-USSR military conflict. With these factors existing, the people were highly stimulated by the December 1, 1945 Incident, in Kunming and succeeded in forcing the anti-democratic elements in China to retreat, thereby giving birth to the all-party PCC decisions.

Public Aroused

Today, the situation is strikingly similar to that of 14 months ago, only with the difference that the people now have awakened from their unrealistic dream of real peace and democracy.

Obviously, the government is unable to manage the military and international factors which will steadily follow their natural and historic trend. Hence it is easy to understand why the anti-PCC elements impatiently stuck out at the company employees as a means to scare the unconquered masses and to tide over the coming Moscow Conference.

As demonstrated by the furious reaction and sternness of the people in Shanghai, this is a foolish and futile attempt. On the contrary, it adds fuel to the fire as the national economy is on the brink of collapse. The civil war, together with the speedy currency inflation, has driven the people into a dead-end and the people are forced to—and have the right and ability to—save themselves.

As historians frequently like to put it, history never steps backwards, and China can never be pulled back to the dark age.

Unexpurgated Version Of Chiang's Book Wins Publishers' Battle

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

New York, Feb. 1.

THE Battle of the Books has been one of the most interesting reflections in the United States of China's civil war. The Battle of the Books is the ruckus by which the large and affluent Macmillan Company entered into a race with Roy Publishers, a little-known house, in an effort to bring out the authorized Kuomintang translation of Chiang Kai-shek's *China's Destiny* before Roy could get the complete and unexpurgated edition to the bookstalls.

The scrap wound up in something close to a deadheat. Roy had originally announced its publication date as February 24 when it heard for the first time that Macmillan was bringing out the authorized edition February 18. Accusations were made by Roy that Macmillan was trying, as an instrument of the Kuomintang, to smother the complete edition, so it advanced its date.

Macmillan disavowed any part in the race, but advanced its own publishing date to February 4, and finally, when Roy said privately that it would bring its translation out two days before Macmillan, Macmillan managed to hit the market January 28, four days after Roy was out January 24.

Omissions Plentiful

Thus, the race and the reasons given and disavowed brought far more publicity to a pretty dull book than it otherwise might have received. Reviewers began asking lots of hitherto obscured questions. Why had the Kuomintang so diligently suppressed the complete version in China, after first circulating it widely? Why had the American State Department kept its own translation "top secret" even from Representative Hugh DeLacy, when the Congressman wanted a look at it a couple of years back?

Lewis Gannett of the *Herald-Tribune* confessed he couldn't guess the answer. The authorized version left out many comments about the western imperialist powers which were in the original, true, and it also omitted important quotations from Sun Yat-sen's writings about land reforms because, Gannett surmises, "some of Chiang's followers might take them too seriously." But Gannett doesn't see the reason for all the secrecy, though he gives Philip Jaffe credit for a very thorough job of annotating the complete version.

Orville Prescott of the *New York Times* is more discerning. Concluding, as does Gannett, that the Generalissimo or somebody has written a very bad book, full of vagaries and barren of plans or promise for a democratic future, Prescott finds some significant quotations in the Jaffe edition that are not to be found in the "authorized" version—and Prescott uses quotation marks around the "authorized."

KMT And Youth Corps

One is the following:

"Adult citizens must join the Kuomintang and youthful citizens must join the Youth Corps—only then will the happiness of the entire nation be safeguarded, the interest of the state be protected, and permanent security for the nation and the state be assured."

And Prescott comments, "In all his talk of reform, Chiang Kai-shek never once mentions reforming the glaring abuses of his own regime. This is natural, perhaps, but discouraging . . .One can only conclude that the destiny he foresees for China will fit into China's ancient tradition of centralized authority, or that it will conform to modern totalitarianism. Whichever it will be, if he has his way, it doesn't look as if it would be democratic."

Now the Battle of the Books has gone into the stores, and in Scribner's and Brentano's, two of the largest stores in New York, the two editions are on display side by side. According to salesmen, the Roy edition is outselling the Macmillan book by something like two-to-one, though it costs US$3.50 as compared with US$2.75 for the Macmillan book.

Book Very Dull

The salesmen are inclined to give Roy credit for superior makeup and printing, and it is true that the exterior appearance of the Roy volume is relatively imposing. Which is all to the good, since it's more than an even money bet that the exterior of the book is about what most buyers will see of the book. It is, either in its complete form or in the "authorized" revision, a very dull book.

The one material effect of the Battle of the Books has been a loss of stature of Chiang Kai-shek in America. Prescott's review is a good example of this effect, for the *Times* reviewer is one who has been more than passing kind to the Kuomintang government and such of its luminaries as have blossomed into print from time to time. Yet even he can no longer see the Generalissimo as the Moses who will lead the Chinese people out of the wilderness of civil war. Other reviewers have expressed various degrees of Prescott's opinion. To date, none have differed.

And incidentally, Lin Yu-tang has lost stature, too, by his preface to the "authorized" version. No reviewer has yet found that Dr. Lin did otherwise than write words which filled the first page or so without saying anything of importance. But there are many Americans who feel that Dr. Lin began slipping when he gave up writing about Chinese life and culture and began experting on Chinese politics—from the U.S.

COMMUNIST CHINA'S LAND REFORM

By BETTY GRAHAM

THE year 1946 marked the end of the feudal era in Shantung province. By New Year's Day, the land reform program was virtually completed. One-third of the area's 30,000,000 inhabitants had received new lands to till, and hardly a farmer remained who had not enough land to banish the threat of starvation from his family's hut. Big landlords, the ruling caste of China throughout the nation's prolonged Dark Ages, have become an extinct species. Middle and small landlords were strictly supervised by an aroused peasantry so that their holdings could no longer be used to exploit tenant farmers.

All of this was accomplished in a period of seven months. During this same period, Chiang Kai-shek issued numerous statements in Nanking on the subject of peace and democracy, while Kuomintang troops attacked Shantung almost without pause. The provincial authorities were forced to pigeon-hole their newly-adopted peacetime production program and mobilize the countryside once again for war. But none of these developments halted the steady, methodical execution of the land reform program, which the Kuomintang, fears above all else, knowing it to be the Communists' only "secret" weapon—a weapon far more effective than any new type of armament for dealing the death blow to Chiang's presently-constituted regime.

Two-Flanked Attack

The land reform program unloosed a two-flanked attack against the foundations of Chiang Kai-shek's power. By breaking up large land concentrations and wiping out big landlordism, it threatens to destroy the only group which has consistently supported Chiang's dictatorship since his 1927 coup d'etat. The reform also leaves in tatters all the anti-Communist propaganda with which Chiang has tried to frighten dissident elements into believing that Kuomintang rule was the lesser of two evils. According to Chiang's many mouthpieces, who are still giving voice to the most outdated Red-baiting bromides, the Communists intend to strip each person of his hard-earned wealth—to collectivize land, to nationalize commerce and industry and to abolish all private property.

Although the Chinese Communists have long based their policies on the principle that China cannot leap from feudalism to communism in one jump, but must pass through a capitalist stage in which the nation will become sufficiently industrialized to sustain a socialist economy, the Kuomintang has continuously warned against accepting this platform at face value. If once the Communists were to gain complete control of an area, the Nanking regime has cautioned, such policies would be quickly superceded by others instigating the economic rape of the "have's" by the "have-not's." With the aid of a rigidly controlled press, such views have received fairly wide acceptance in Kuomintang areas.

For more than a year now, the Communists have been in complete control of areas with a population equal to that of the United States. All of these areas have started land redistribution, the cornerstone of the Communists' reform program through which they intend to build a new economy for China out of the chaotic remains of centuries-old feudalism.

Shantung An Example

Shantung province, since it has practically finished its land reform program, offers a concrete example of what Communist-led administrations will and will not do when they come into power. While each Border Region government is free to carry out its land reforms in the manner best adapted to local conditions the Shantung land redistribution procedure can be considered representative of basic policies adopted in all other Liberated Areas.

Land redistribution was introduced as a government-sponsored policy in June last year. However, initial attempts to put the program into effect were decidedly hit-and-miss since no one had any prior experience in the matter. Many villages had to carry out their reforms a second time later in the year to remedy mistakes and half-measures left over from the first attempt.

By October, as the program swung into its climax, the provincial government had received enough reports from the countryside analyzing earlier successes and failures to draw up a formal procedure for implementing the program. This document, entitled "Resolutions on Land Reform in Shantung Province," * was issued on October 25, 1946, following adoption by the Permanent Committee and Administrative Committee of the Shantung People's Representative Assembly (an elected body comprising the highest authority in the province.)

Not Anti-Capitalistic

The regulation specifically safeguards commercial and industrial enterprises, stressing this policy wherever various aspects of the land reform program touch upon such interests. For instance, the resolution declares that the reform program is "directed solely against forms of feudal exploitation" and not against capitalism. Article 29 states: "Landlords who have carried out the provisions of this resolution and who have shown a sympathetic attitude toward the land reform program shall enjoy adequate rewards from the government and shall be aided in transferring their activities to industrial and commercial enterprises." The following clause adds that "legal industrial and commercial enterprises of landlords and rich farmers shall not be attached for payment of debts to the peasantry."

The question of land ownership is set forth in three clauses which guarantee private property rights. The document states that "full right of ownership shall be transferred to the peasant receiving land under this program," adding for further emphasis, "the land shall be entirely at his disposal." The procedure of transferring land titles or issuing new deeds is outlined extensively, including the reassurance to new land holders that "previous deeds of ownership shall be publicly annulled and burned."

Only a few categories of land are eligible for outright confiscation by the government. These consist of "all lands owned by Japanese or puppet government enterprises," "land owned by high-ranking traitors," "public lands which have been illegally seized by landlords," and "black lands," (property that has not been registered with the government in an effort to evade taxation or to obstruct land reform).

Land For Redistribution

Therefore, most of the land made available for redistribution is obtained through three other procedures. These are, in order of importance, by seizure of land for repayment of old debts to the peasantry, by voluntary contribution of land and by forced sale of excessive holdings.

Seizure of land for repayment of debts to the peasantry is one of the most essential factors in the reform program. It is also an innovation providing a major departure from the Communists' pre-war land redistribution policy, as carried out in the Shan-Kan-Ning (Yenan) Border Region. At that time, the government itself conducted the program, confiscated all large holdings and handled the redistribution. Now, however, the government has mainly an advisory role and the entire process is conducted by local villagers through their peasant organizations. For this reason, a village can only undertake the reform when local peasants demand such action, which accounts for the fact that reforms are not yet completed in a few backward villages where traditional fear of landlords is still strong.

The policy of taking over land for restitution to the peasantry developed logically from two wartime mass movements carried out in areas regained from the Japanese. In the early war years, Communist land reform was limited to a rent-reduction ordinance issued in 1941. This regulation, based on Kuomintang legislation passed in 1933 but never enforced, cut all land rents by one-quarter. Each village, as it became sufficiently organized and awakened to peasant rights, convened meetings

* To be published in *The China Weekly Review* of March 1, 1947.

at which tenants spoke up and publically accused their landlords of failure to comply with the order, also lodging complaints regarding other violations of lease agreements. On the basis of testimony presented before such rural tribunals, the landlords' illegal exactions since the order went into effect were tabulated and they were obliged to make restitution, either in kind or in land.

"Accusation Meetings"

Once this conception that a landlord could be held accountable for specific deeds of exploitation had been widely accepted, it was natural that the peasantry demanded further restitution for other common forms of exploitation not necessarily connected with leases—such as exorbitant grain or labor conscription. This peasant demand swelled in volume until it shaped into a mass accusation movement, centered around "Chiang Li Hui" or Accusation Meetings.

When the war ended, this new phase of the peasant movement spread from the old liberated areas to regions just recovered from Japanese or puppet rule, where the peasantry had a bottomless reservoir of grievances against puppet leaders and other Japanese collaborators. But as these impromptu war crimes trials got under way, it became evident that most of the accused had incurred debts in excess of their entire resources. It has long been a basic Communist policy that no person, however reactionary, except those convicted for major crimes, should be deprived of all means of livelihood. Therefore, it became necessary for the provincial authorities to step in to coordinate the accusation movement. At the same time, the provincial leaders directed the movement into land reform channels by specifying that restitution for all types of previous illegal exploitation could be made in terms of land.

One of the longest and most complicated sections of the land resolutions, deals with the question of how much property should be left to the landlord's family, regardless of the size of his debts. For this purpose, landlords are grouped into various categories in accordance with their past behavior and degree of power over the peasantry. Those having the worst records are left with less land than the average middle peasant in their locality. The resolution explains parenthetically: "For instance, if the average middle farmer of a given village owns three mow (Note: 1 mow is 1/6th of an acre) of land for each member of his family, the landlord family of this type would retain 1½ to 2 mow per capita." Middle and small landlords are allowed to keep 50 percent more land than a middle peasant, similarly computed on a per capita basis. Progressive landlords—such as those who have actively supported the anti-Japanese war, or those having a member of their immediate family in the army or government or in one of the people's mass organizations—are allowed twice as such land as a middle peasant.

Compulsory Land Sales

These standards are also the basis for carrying out the compulsory land sale aspect of the program. In some instances, though generally only in the old liberated areas where landlords' exploitation has already been curtailed for some years, a landlord may still own large concentrations of land after repaying all the debts against him. Under such circumstance, the difference between his remaining holdings and the allowed standards prescribed above will be taken over with compensation. The price paid for such land is determined by a conference among representatives of the government, peasants and landlords. In general, the price set is below market value, decreasing in inverse proportion to the size of the holdings involved but not dropping below one-half the market price. The sale price is fixed in terms of grain (a proposal advocated by the landlords) and will be paid in 10 annual installments, half by the government and half by the peasant who takes over the land.

Practical experience has shown, however, that little land is actually taken over with compensation. The majority of landlords have quickly volunteered to contribute land once their village starts on the reform program. They hope thereby to forestall accusations against themselves and also to preserve their best lands, some of which might otherwise be taken from them. In addition, since the land tax and conscription of grain and labor increase progressively with the size of property, and since wages for agricultural laborers have risen sharply, many landowners prefer to pare down their holdings to amounts which they can efficiently cultivate by family manpower. As a result of such reasoning, the amount of land acquired through contribution has in many villages exceeded the amount taken over in payment of debts.

The resolution contains provision safeguarding the interest of absentee landlords, including those who fled to Kuomintang cities upon the Communists' arrival. Although the reform is still carried out in their absence, the property legally retained by such landlords will be held in trust by the government until they return to claim their assets. The resolution further specifies in Article 29: "The land and other property of landlords, following completion of the land reform program, shall have the full legal protection of the government."

Soldiers, Beggars, Loafers

Families of Kuomintang military personnel may share in the land allocations if classed as poor peasants, according to Article 23. Another clause, which states that unemployed laborers and impoverished city families are entitled to land quotas, continues: Beggars and loafers shall also receive an allotment so that they may reform themselves into productive farmers."

The question of mission property is dealt with in Article 14, as follows: "Disposal of lands sold by temples and missions, as well as clan property which finances ancestral worship, shall be determined by joint agreement among the villagers, clan elders and members of the religious organizations involved. At the demand of the peasantry, such lands shall be distributed, exempting sufficient property to provide the missionaries, monks, nuns, etc., with an adequate livelihood."

By far the greatest proportion of land distributed went to landless peasants or those with insufficient land to provide a living. The economic status of the various eligible peasants, the size of their families and their wartime records were all taken into consideration in allocating specific plots. For instance, families who have had a member killed in the war and dependents of army or government personnel received first choice of the most fertile or conveniently located fields. Honorably discharged soldiers are also given preferential treatment, and each village set aside some lands to be held for soldiers who will return in the future.

Fear Still Plays Role

The major obstacle to starting the reform was fear among backward elements of the peasantry that the Kuomintang might retake the area and return landlords to their former power. The problem had to be met by village leaders through an intensive educational campaign to convince the peasants that if they organized themselves into a strong enough force, they themselves could prevent the Kuomintang's return.

The extent to which this viewpoint has been accepted by the peasants is indicated by the remarkable speed with which the province-wide land program has been put into effect. Further evidence was provided by the response to one question which this writer put to more than 50 farmers. Asked "Are you not afraid that if the Kuomintang recaptures this area, you will be punished for taking this new land," almost every peasant replied somewhat as follows: "I don't believe the Kuomintang can ever come back here again because we have our army to protect us. But even if they did come, I would not be afraid—all of us will fight as long as we can, and if we cannot fight we will run away as we did when the Japanese came."

These are not empty words, as shown by the fact that almost 100,000 Shantung farmers have volunteered as recruits for the Communist army since August, when the mobilization campaign was launched. The Shantung peasants, who have already demonstrated their courage in demanding the right to cultivate land of their own, are now fully determined to defend their newly acquired property, and to resist any attempts to force them back to the feudal era.

Tientsin Starts Off New Year With Violence; Train Held Up

By S. E. SHIFRIN

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tientsin, Feb. 13.

ANNOUNCEMENT of American withdrawal from Executive Headquarters and departure of the First Marine Division from Peiping and Tientsin in the near future put North China back in the newspaper headlines of the world press. It was also the biggest sensation on the spot when the news was flashed back from the United States. Of great local interest were the direct and indirect economic repercussions of the move, including that of several thousand civilian employees facing the prospect of losing their jobs.

The Peiping-Tientsin area started off the year with isolated cases of violence, and accidental hand-grenade explosions, both before and after the announcement of the Marines' withdrawal. The Investigation Section of Tientsin Garrison Headquarters was reported to be conducting a strict checkup of armed men from pacification units of areas outside Tientsin. Reason for the move was the fact that many robberies committed over the Chinese New Year involved men wearing uniforms of the Chinese armed forces and military insignia.

5 Die In Explosions

Both Peiping and Tientsin were scenes of accidents involving Chinese military personnel. Early in January a machine-gunner of the CNA described by the press as "drunken," was killed in Peiping when a grenade which he was carrying exploded. In Tientsin four were killed and four injured in an accident during a performance in one of the cinemas in Chinese City. The soldier killed was apparently fingering the hand grenade he was carrying when it exploded.

The commanding officer of the Transport Corps unit to which he belonged later declared that soldiers under his command were not equipped with hand grenades of this type. He added that they were forbidden to carry weapons in the city. One of the four dead was the manager of a store in Tsanghsien who had come to town to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

Periodic disruption of the Peiping-Tientsin railway was being taken for granted when what may be the most audacious train holdup ever staged in North China occurred on February 4. Three unidentified Chinese involved were either on board when the train pulled out of Peiping in the afternoon or jumped on when the train slowed down to avoid a possible accident in case some rails had been removed. In best Jesse James tradition they staged a holdup, later disappearing with the loot.

Newspaper Tales Vary

Details of the robbery varied in different newspapers, one local paper describing the men as "communists" and asserting that there were about 100 accomplices waiting outside near the tracks. The *Ta Kung Pao* account spoke of three bandits who robbed the passengers. All newspaper accounts kept mum about the railway guards who are usually aboard trains. Passengers who suffered losses had the cold comfort of registering them with the station master in Tientsin when the train finally arrived, and up to the present this seems to be the last they have heard about it.

Apart from a number of acts of hooliganism committed by Chinese teenagers and others, towards foreigners here, and involving mainly Russians, the latest case of violence recorded as this is being written is the shooting of a German-Jewish D.P. employee of CNRRA Highway Transport while driving a truck along the Peiping-Tientsin highway. This is the first time that an employee of CNRRA has been killed while carrying out his duties in the area.

Cold Wave Grips North

Weather during the second part of January was also unusual for North China. It snowed for four days, with cold temperatures and high barometric pressure accompanying the snowfall, as a cold wave hit North China. Press wires hummed with stories of ships stranded in the ice. It is disappointing to state that this was probably caused by snow making visibility very poor.

Tangku Harbor, according to people responsible for keeping it open, was kept open by ice-breakers and the only passenger ship on record which got marooned was the s.s. Hwa Lee, caught by the ice in the Tangku New Harbor. The ship had to stay where it was for 10 days until January 31 when, due to a shortage of ice-breakers, the ice was broken by hand labor. With ice 18 inches thick all round, the passengers could skate ashore or walk it.

Large drifting ice-fields were spotted up to 30 miles outside, leading some captains to believe that the river mouth of the Haiho was solidly frozen, while actually both it and the bar at Taku were also kept open by ice-breakers. Pilots were delayed, for at times neither of the two ice-breakers was immediately available to take them out to the ships. At the time boats had to navigate through broken up ice and on some ships captains new to the job and unused to ice were reluctant to try. There is still much ice at Taku Bar, making things difficult for lighters and low-powered vessels.

Gold Market Raided

Maybe quotations for gold and U.S. currency were only following increases in the barometric pressure when local authorities in a move parallel to last year's clamped the lid on gold and U.S. dollar transactions. The black market for gold was raided during the middle of last week and some of the operators taken in by the police. The move came after quotations topped those in Shanghai but were still below those in Taiyuan, Shansi, where an ounce of gold was said to be worth a cool CNC$1,000,000.

For the last few days there have been no official market quotations for gold or greenbacks and no exchange shop will quote to a stranger. Transactions however are still carried on partly by street operators with the rate for greenbacks yesterday afternoon in the neighbohood of $11,500-$12,000. Two days ago with the rate momentarily up in Shanghai, buyers for a few hours had to bid up to CN$16,000 to get anywhere and there was a $2,000 dollar spread between the buying and the selling rates.

Index Up 305% In 1946

As per prediction the index for December marked an all-time high for 1946, and the January index topped that. During the past year workers' cost of living increased from 1,412 times that of 1937 to 5,712 times—an increase of about 305 percent. As a compensation on an all-China scale Tientsin as late as last November lost its leadership in this class which it had held in January 1946 over Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai. The latest comparative figuree available here show Nanking leading in November, with Tientsin taking third place with 568,497, followed by Shanghai.

Index numbers for the month of January were 8,335 times wholesale prices in 1937, and 6,704 times the workers cost of living in 1937, an increase of 15.61 percent as compared with December. Wholesale prices for foodstuffs were up 22 percent during January, and fuel was the only item which registered a drop, after a rapid increase during November, of 5.39 percent in the workers' cost of living index, where clothing reached the peak of 14,762 times the prices in 1937. With the present state of the market even a cautious man would not be sticking his neck out if he were to "predict" that index numbers are far from having reached their peak.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

Two Chinese Papers Conduct Poll On GI, Civil War, Government

By C. Y. W. MENG (孟長沐)

ALTHOUGH the present civil war in China may last longer, and both Nationalists and Communists may fight with full vigor, one outstanding fact is that the final and decisive battle will not be fought on the battlefield. In this time of discontents and groping for peace, force alone will not work. Nor can the many high-handed measures of suppression accomplish much. In this struggle, the capture of one strategic city today and another tomorrow is not of so much importance as the capture of man's mind and imagination. The one who has the support of the public opinion is sure to emerge victorious in the end. Conversely, the one who goes against the march of the time, and refuses to admit the realities of the situation, is bound to meet his Waterloo, sooner or later, in the near future.

Chinese popular opinion toward the political situation in the country has been made abundantly clear by two surveys which may well be regarded as a Gallup poll of China.

The *Wen Wai Pao*, a leading liberal newspaper in Shanghai, was probably the first daily in China which undertook a survey of Chinese public opinion on the political situation. Early in February the *Ta Kung Pao*, another leading independent paper, also conducted a survey of the situation. In both surveys, most important and timely questions were asked, and answers came from all walks of life in various parts of the country, including Kansu, the most remote province in China's Northwest, Taiwan and Hongkong.

First Survey

In the first survey, as announced by *Wen Wai Pao* in its issue of October 23, 1946, opinions on two principal questions were asked: on the GI in China and on our Civil War. The following was the result:

Out of 18,907 answers, 18,716 demanded the immediate withdrawal of the American marines from China, while only 95 agreed to "let the GIs stay, the more the better". Another 96 replied "no opinion."

As to the civil war, out of the same number of answers, 18,597 demanded that "In the name of the citizens of the Chinese Republic—the Masters of the Land—we demand that both leaders and political and military officers of both parties lay down their arms and cease fire, immediately and unconditionally."

Second Survey

More detailed was the survey conducted by the *Ta Kung Pao*. In its issue of February 10, 1947, the paper announced the results:

As in the first survey, the GI in China was the first question. Out of some 600 answers, 538 opposed the GIs in China, while only 48 replied that they might stay. The opposition was based not so much on the "atrocities" committed by GIs in China as the idea that their stay in the country "will help to prolong our civil war." Furthermore, GIs in China are considered as "inimical to the dignity of an independent state." Of some 538 answers for the opposition, 20 declared "We are opposed to all foreign troops in China."

The next question was: "Do you agree with the present American policy in China?" There were 464 who opposed it, only 61 agreed, and 59 gave no opinion. Those who agree with the American policy mostly base their reason on what the U.S. did for China during the war years, such as sending Lend-Lease and UNRRA products to China.

Mediation In Our Civil War

As to the question "Do you agree that the civil war should go on, or oppose it," the result, like that in the first survey, was overwhelmingly opposed. Out of some 600 answers, 535 were opposed, only 34 agreed while 17 gave no opinion.

The next question on the list is "Whom do you hope will be our mediator?" Out of some 600 answers, 405 replied that "We must settle the dispute by ourselves," while only 57 hoped for American-Soviet mediation, 15 for American-Soviet-British mediation, 5 for the American-Soviet-British-French mediation, 7 for mediation of the United Nations, and 7 for Soviet mediation. Among the foreign mediators most welcomed by the Chinese are Henry A. Wallace and V. Molotov. Strange to relate, General Marshall had only one advocate.

Of 405 answers for "We must settle the dispute by ourselves," 31 stand for "the bringing of strong pressure by the common people in China to bear upon the two contending parties to come to an amicable settlement;" 24 were for Kuomintang-Communist direct negotiations for settlement, 7 for a conference of representatives to be elected by the people, 7 for the mediation of the Democratic League, 6 for a "Chiang-Mao Conference," 5 for a conference of the former representatives to the Political Consultative Council, 5 for a conference to be attended by the representatives of the Kuomintang, the Communist and other parties, and other people of good reputation and social standing. Three conclude that "An order from President Chiang will solve the dispute," two hope for the holding of a plebiscite to decide the dispute, two hope for the "Self consciousness of our people," and one proposes "the laying down of arms by the armies on both sides." Still another proposes the holding of a conference between the reactionaries on the Government side and the radical elements on the Communist side.

These answers clearly show that the Chinese feel that "We must settle the dispute by ourselves" through "the bringing of strong pressure by the common people in China to bear upon the two contending parties to come to an amicable settlement." Failing this, the Chinese hope for a direct conference between the Kuomintang and the Communist and their leaders. Only failing both would the Chinese agree to the appeal for foreign mediation.

Lineup Of Coalition Government

Then comes what we may call a Gallup poll for the forecasting of an election in China. The result is as follows:

"Who should be the President of the Chinese Republic?" Result: Chiang Kai-shek, 229 votes, Mao Tze-tung, 46, Madame Sun Yat-sen, 27, Sun Fo, 23, Kuo Mo-jo, 6, Chiang Ching-kuo (elder son of President Chiang), 5, Chang Lan (President of the Chinese Democratic League), 4, General Feng Yu-hsiang ("Christian General"), 4, Shan Chuen-yu (member of the Chinese Democratic League), 4, Shao Li-tze, 4, Wu Chih-hui (veteran Kuomintang member), 3, Chen Chia-keng (overseas Chinese merchant), 3, Hu Shih (former Chinese Ambassador to the United States), 3, and Chou En-lai (Communist leader), 3.

"Who should be the President of the Executive Yuan?" Result: Chou En-lai, 123 votes, Chang Chun, 76, Mao Tze-tung, 64, Sun Fo, 36, Sao Li-tze, 17, General Chang Chih-chung, 17, Huang Yen-pei, 17, Wong Wen-hao, 13, T. V. Soong, 7, Liu Ching-yun, 7, Chiang Ching-kuo, 7, Chen Chia-keng, 6, Hu Shih, 5 Pai Chung-hsi, 4, Chi Sung-kan, 4, Madame Sun Yat-sen, 3, "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, 3, Tung Pi-wu, 3 and Fu Ping-hsiang, 3.

"Who should be the President of the Legislative Yuan?" Result: Sun Fo, 124 votes, Carson Chang, 77, Mao Tze-tung, 72, Chou En-lai, 28, Wang Chung-hui, 14, Shen Chuen-yu, 12, Ma Shu-lun, 7, Ho Yung-chi, 7, Liu Shih-chao, 7, Lo Lung-chi, 6, Chang Lan, 6, Chung Tien-hsin, 6, Chang Chun, 5, Ma-Ying-chu, 5, Huang Yen-pei, 4, and Hu Shih, 4.

According to the result of the above election, the lineup of the "Coalition Government" will be as follows: President: Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan: Chou En-lai, and President of the Legislative Yuan: Sun Fo.

Our January Constitution

Then comes the most embarrassing problem facing the Chinese nation today. "Do you support the Constitution adopted by the recent National Assembly, and promulgated by the National Government on January 1, 1947?" The result is that: 381 answered "Don't," 124, "Yes," and 81, "no opinion."

The principal opposition against the January Constitution may be summed up as follows:—"This Constitution is formulated under the manipulation of one party," "This Constitution is the cause of our split," and "This Constitution is

contrary to the Agreement reached at the Political Consultative Conference." These answers, as pointed out by *Ta Kung Pao*, clearly show that there is no good feeling among the people toward the "old" delegates of the National Assembly elected more than 10 years ago, and consequently, psychologically, anything that was adopted by the assembly is not agreeable to the people. If a plebiscite is held to decide this Constitution, there is no doubt but that it will be vetoed by the people. Of those who agree to this Constitution, half of them are more or less forced by the circumstances to say "Yes" so as "to save trouble" formulating another new constitution.

What The People Like And Hate Most

Turning to "What do you like most" and "What do you hate most," the result is as follows:—For love most: 120 answers for the "Warriors of the Democracy," and 71 for "Peaceful living." For hate most: 98 answers for civil war, 78 for dictatorship, 75 for corruption, 61 for special service men, and 43 for extremists.

Among the other things the Chinese people love most are: democratic periodicals, "Truth," and the men who can release the people from their sufferings, and the men who stand for justice. The men whom the people honor most are Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Founder of the Chinese Republic, and Henry A. Wallace. Among other things which the Chinese people hate most are: false propaganda, party gangsters, politicians, dictators, reactionary blocs, bureaucratic capitalism, corrupt elements and militarists.

Although these two surveys are conducted only on very small scale, the result is more revealing than many pages of analysis of what is wrong with China today. This gives a hint as to the likely way out for China tomorrow.

17 Demands Summarized

In these eventful days, students present their demands. Editors, in their editorials, also conclude with a few demands. Manifestoes issued by the various people's organizations in the country also embody long lists of demands. Statements released by the so called "Third Parties" also list many demands. To sum up, there are seventeen most popular demands in China today:

1. Immediate cessation of fire by both sides (Nationalists and Communists). Pending the "Cease Fire," and reorganization of the National Government, no foreign loan should be concluded in whatever form.

2. Enforcement of the resolutions adopted by the Political Consultative Conference.

3. Fulfilment of the "Four Promises" made by President Chiang Kai-shek.

4. Support for the United Nations Organization and strengthening of Sino - American - British-Soviet cooperation for the preservation and maintenance of the world peace.

5. Abolition of the *Pao Chia* system and every remnant of feudalism and early enforcement of the system of local self-government; opposition to all election laws and elections which are contrary to a democratic system and the organization of the people's opinion.

6. Abolition of martial law in the country.

7. Abolition of all special service organizations which are dangerous to the people, thorough investigation of the many "tragedies" occurred in various places, and punishment of the ring leaders.

8. Abolition of the present press law, and strict prohibition of the withholding of books, newspapers, magazines and other publications.

9. Rigid punishment of traitors and corrupt officials, and confiscation of their properties.

10. Wide publicity for both central and local government finance.

11. Suppression of bureaucratic capitalism, and assistance to the development of private enterprise.

12. Abolition of the various allotments, borrowings and collections of grains from the farmers and other miscellaneous levies, and suppression of the usurious rate of interest.

13. Enforcement of the reduction of farm rent, and due protection to the livelihood of the Chinese farmers.

14. Settlement of the disputes between management and labor through cooperative measures.

15. Increase of funds for educational purposes, to constitute, at least, 30 percent of the National Budget.

16. Withdrawal of all party organizations and activities from all schools and armies.

17. Release of "Young Marshall" Chang Hsueh-liang.

Those who have studied these two surveys and demands can easily reach some conclusions. First, there is indeed nationwide opposition among the Chinese people against the present civil war, and a very strong demand for the immediate and unconditional cessation of fire by both sides. Secondly, there is another strong demand for the early enforcement of the resolutions adopted by the Political Consultative Conference and the fulfilment of the "Four Promises" as the basis for the settlement of the present dispute. Thirdly, there is great dissatisfaction and disapproval of the present American policy in China and a demand for the adoption of an independent foreign policy of our own. Fourthly, there is every evidence that underneath the present internal strife is a bitter struggle for political freedom and economic equality by the common people in China against the privileged class and vested interests in the country.

No Sweeping Change In China

China today is perhaps in the same state as Great Britain was on the eve of the great election in 1945, when the great majority of the people in the Island Empire were most eager for change, reform and betterment, and, yet, the party in power failed to take full cognizance of the situation, and the result was the surprising victory for the Labor. As pointed out by one competent observer, one plausible explanation of the astonishing election result was that "The Conservatives are so far out of touch wth the people that they didn't realize that millions of Britons lived better during the war than ever before. These millions didn't fear state controls, because they could see that controls had made life easier for them. The Labor Party promised them that controls also would make life easier for them in future." (See "Should We Finance the British Socialists?" by Demaree Bess in *The Saturday Evening Post*, October 27, 1945.) Hence, in one British Gallup poll, answering the question—"Do you think the election results mean that the British people want the Labor Party to govern along existing lines, but more efficiently, or to introduce sweeping changes such as nationalization," the result was that 52 percent replied for "sweeping changes," 34 percent replied "Along existing lines," and 14 percent said they didn't know.

In an interview, with the same American writer, one old British elevator operator further explained that "I've been running this lift for thirty-five years, and during all that time I worked twelve hours a day. It takes me two hours to get to and

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from my home, so, after I have slept, I have practically no time with my family. I've stood that long enough, so in these elections I voted Labor."

During the past twenty years in power, the Kuomintang did not introduce a single "sweeping change," but had a very poor record of administration throughout this long period. In China's recent, first post-war "Five Year Industrial Plan," for example, still no far reaching change is introduced, such as nationalization of banks, industries or land, and there is no provision for social security for the common people. If there will a true election in China today, there is not the slightest doubt that countless would vote for "sweeping changes," and countless would say "I've stood that long enough, so in these elections, I voted Labor." But unfortunately, there is no election in China yet, and there is no holding of a plebiscite to decide some of the pressing national problems. So there is a civil war.

Malignity Toward Liberalism

Not only that, there is every evidence of malignity toward liberalism and of rampancy of the activities of reactionaries, special service men and gangsters threatening and endangering the lives and activities of the Chinese liberals. In one meeting called for the so-called "Celebration of the Constitution" in Hankow on January 1st, one Chinese reporter, after being beaten, was reported to be "missing," simply because he did not raise his hands in shouting "Hail: the success of our constitution making." In Shanghai, one man was fatally wounded and more than 20 people were injured on February 9 when a gang of more than 200 "rascals" beat up some 500 employees of the local department stores who gathered at the National Industrial Bank to listen to talks on "The Preference of Using Our National Products" delivered by some famous speakers.

Besides, there is a clandestine and deliberate attempt to divide the student bodies and Chinese editors, and to cause a split among the minor parties. As a result, in some leading middle schools and universities, teachers and students are divided into two opposing camps, while in others, liberal presidents and professors were replaced and dismissed under various pretexts.

Therefore, we may conclude that China is suffering most tragically from the lack of a constructive leadership which could lead the people from darkness to brightness. So long as such is lacking, no settlement is in sight. Both sides may fight on, but neither of them can win a decisive and final battle. The common people in China is the worst sufferer whose deplorable plight is beyond any description today.

7-Point Program

Based on the two surveys of Chinese popular opinion on the present political situation and a study of the many demands, the writer of this article ventures to advance a 7-point program for the purpose of the academic discussion of our people. This program is as follows:

1. Take a strong hand to put all the "Civil War Heroes" and other militarist jingoists within the ranks of the nationalist army and the extremists and reactionaries within the Kuomintang under control first.

2. Introduce sweeping changes and reform in the government administration and policy, wipe out the corruption and inefficiency, and enforce an Anti-Corruption Law to put all corrupt and greedy officials under capital punishment.

3. Appoint only right-minded and able men to important posts, irrespective of their party affiliations, while removing those who are opposed by the local people (for examples, General Yen Shih-san in Shensi, General Liu Wen-hui in Sikang and General Chen Yi in Taiwan), and staff the whole administration with "men who serve their nation and the time," "Men who believe in their century," and "In-between social reformers and workers."

4. Prize the present development of public opinion in the country, and nourish its growth.

5. Lead the people in the nation to appreciate and love democracy not only in politics but in all daily life, the leader being democratic himself, most responsive and receptive to public criticism, and sensitive and amendable to the public sentiment.

6. Encourage the people to speak out, always listen attentively to the voice of the people, and welcome the common people, nonpartisans and liberals to be the judges of the internal problems.

7. Stop the split among the people over GIs in China and the American China policy, adopt an independent foreign policy, and make a solemn and historic declaration like the American Monroe Doctrine that China does not intend to interfere the affairs in other countries, but China, at the same time, brooks no interference from others. All foreign troops and gunboats—be they the American, Soviet or others—must leave China. No foreign concessions and "joint ownership" of any national railway must be tolerated. China absolutely stands for international justice and for oppressed and subject peoples, and China seeks only international co-operation to build up a free society of nations where there is no colony and no subject people.

All these may constitute a "Must" program for President Chiang Kai-shek during the present crisis in China. In pointing out this program, I do not mean that the Chinese Communists are not to be blamed. No. What I do mean is that with this program in full swing, the National Government is in a far better position to negotiate with the Communists, and the present civil strife may be ended at a much earlier date, when the Government has the support of the public opinion.

A Word To "Third Parties"

At the same time, it is of utmost importance for the Chinese people to further mobilize, intensify and crystallize public opinion to oppose the civil war and to force both sides to stop fighting. The many minor or "Third Parties" should quickly organize themselves far more solidly to stand and fight for the interest of the nation and the welfare of the people, without greed for government positions and to be "Ministers."

Strenuous efforts should be made to bring about a second "Chiang Kai-shek-Mao Tze-tung Conference" to be participated in this time by the representatives of all other parties, people's organizations, professors and student unions and other non-partisans and leaders in industrial and commercial realms. Let the people and public opinion, but not the Kuomintang, nor the Communist Party, decide the dispute. Let the majority rule.

To repeat, foreign mediation is not wanted. But constructive leadership, super-party leadership and constructive efforts are most needed, if China is to have peace and be one of the Big Five, in fact as well as in name.

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Storm Here Subsides As Nanking Prohibits Transactions In Gold

DURING the week unprecedentedly panicky ending February 15, financial quotations and commodity prices started to drop in some measure because of the repeated reports that comprehensive measures of control would soon be published by the authorities in the wake of the greatest "gold storm" since V-J Day.

Having hit the record high of CNC$9,600,000 on February 11, gold bars started to drop on February 12 when it was reported that the authorities might stop all trading in gold and even nationalize the precious metal. American bank notes, which rose to the new peak of CNC$19,000 also fell. Closing rates on Saturday, February 15, were CNC$6,300,000 for gold bars and CNC$12,000 for U.S. dollars.

Under the measures of control announced on Sunday, February 16, all trading in gold and greenbacks was banned and all gold was ordered to be sold to the Central Bank at the official price of CNC$4,800,000 for a 10-ounce bar while American bank notes were to be turned over to the Central Bank at the official rate of CNC$12,000. Deducting three percent as a handling fee, the Central Bank actually paid CNC$11,640 for US$1. On February 17 and 18 a total of US$750,000 in notes was reported to have been sold to the Central Bank, but very few gold bars had been surrendered.

Money Tight, Interest Up

The suspension of all trading in gold and greenbacks immediately froze colossal sums of money and, as a result, the money situation became tight and black market interest rates rose to 25 and even 30 percent from the 12 to 15 percent of the first two weeks of the month. Many banks, finding it difficult to obtain sufficient cash to meet their obligations are reported to have surrendered small numbers of gold bars to the Central Bank at CNC$4,800,000.

While no trading is permitted in gold and greenbacks, more and more idle capital has been concentrated in the Shanghai Securities Exchange, causing a considerable appreciation of stocks and shares. The daily turnover averaged more than 10,000,000 in spot and forward transactions. Surprising is the fact that government bonds rose over four times their quotations of the closing days of last week when it was reported that members of the Legislative Yuan had complained regarding the government's method of redemption of these bonds. It was rumored that instead of fapi, the authorities would redeem these bonds by gold! As these rumors were unfounded, quotations dropped heavily in the first two days of the present week and more than half of the recent gains were wiped out.

Exports' Prices Jump

As the new measures of economic control, especially the new exchange rate of CNC$12,000, were deemed by Chinese trade circles to be highly profitable to the export trade, export commodities such as tung oil, bristles, tea, hog casings and others have risen in price this week. However, raw silk and silk piece goods dropped as the margin is small due to prices in the local market already being too high, raw silk in Shanghai being around CNC$7,000,000 per picul while the New York ceiling, calculated at the new rate of exchange, is only CNC$7,100,000.

Tung oil profits loomed large early this week as the price of tung oil on February 15, the day before the announcement of the new exchange rate, was CNC$360,000 per drum in Shanghai while it was as high as CNC$1,680,000 in New York when calculated according to the new 12,000-to-one rate. By February 18, however, tung oil had advanced to CNC$550,000 in Shanghai, which still left a handsome margin of profit for the exporter. Bristles, quoted at CNC$1,800,000 per picul here and CNC$3,192,000 in New York on February 15, increased to CNC$2,600,000 in Shanghai on February 18. Casings, CNC$6,200,000 per drum here and CNC$10,500,000 in New York rose to CNC$9,000,000 on February 18.

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Further Rises Feared

While at present price levels there still are profits for exporters of native products, interested circles fear that if Shanghai prices cannot be maintained, it will again soon become impossible, as in the case of raw silk, to export.

Although in the new regulations, the authorities promised to force down commodity prices to the February 1 levels, prices in general here remained high. While quotations on cotton yarn, cotton cloth, raw silk, rice, wheat flour, peanut oil, cigarettes, and many other commodities have dropped, they are still far higher than they were on February 1. For instance, rice, which rose to CNC$180,000 (and even was reported at CNC$200,000) per picul last week, has dropped to CNC$110,000, which is still CNC$30,000 higher than it was on February 1.

Wage Indices Frozen

Observers maintain that only if the authorities can force prices back to the levels of February 1, can they hope to enforce the new regulation freezing cost of living index at its January 31 figures—both for workers and employees in general. The situation will certainly improve should the authorities prove able to carry out their plan of rationing necessities to government officials and cultural workers, including newspapermen and school teachers, as from March 1, as projected in several recent official pronouncements.

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities on February 8 and 15, respectively:—

	Feb. 8 CNC$	Feb. 15 CNC$
Gold bars	5,600,000	6,250,000
US$ notes	11,300	12,000
Bond C	2,850	7,400
Wing On Textile	1,180	1,665
Mayar Silk ..	3,500	3,800
Ewo Cotton ...	11,800	14,500
Rice	93,000	120,000
Wheat flour ..	44,500	46,000
Peanut oil	170,000	240,000
20's Yarn	4,500,000	3,900,000
Raw silk	6,000,000	7,100,000
Artificial silk .	7,200,000	6,250,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes ...	31,000	34,000
Koo Ban soap .	240,000	245,000
My Dear matches	2,550,000	1,750,000
Newsprint	120,000	95,000

Election Letter, A Counterweight To MacArthur's Ban On Strikes

By HUGH DEANE

Tokyo, Feb. 10 (Air mail).

GENERAL MacArthur's recent letter to Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida advising new elections after the close of the present Diet session is a sort of counterweight to his prohibition of the general strike scheduled for February 1—which in practice seems to mean at least a temporary prohibition of all strikes in key industries.

MacArthur's letter is meant to restore his damaged reputation for "impartiality." At that same time it reinforces the thesis expounded constantly by GHQ officials to Japanese labor leaders—that they should try to effect political change through elections and not through mass demonstrations and strikes.

Labor leaders now apparently have no choice. Though GHQ has issued no statement prohibiting strikes by individual unions, American cenors have deleted all statements by unions that they have planned or contemplate strikes and all reports of the few strikes which actually have occurred. In addition, a strike of 25,000 iron workers in Yahata, Kyushu, has been forcibly suppressed and its leaders arrested.

But though the stopping of the general strike somewhat dispersed the opposition to the Yoshida Cabinet, that opposition is still strong. And the basic conditions which created it still exist—faltering production and inflation, and the cabinet's stubborn defense of the status quo. MacArthur's call for new elections implicitly recognizes that this opposition cannot be safely ignored.

It seems certain that the overwhelming majority which the governing Liberals and Progressives now enjoy in the Diet will be greatly reduced, if not lost, in the new elections in May. The Social Democrats probably will register large gains, and may even obtain a plurality.

The workers are generally opposed to Yoshida, as is indicated by the fact that the unions could organize a general strike. Large middle-class groups, some businessmen, and some of the poorer farmers will also vote against him. But, since the long-heralded purges have not yet been carried out, the Liberal and Progressive political machines in the smaller towns and in the countryside remain unbroken. And the traditional political conservationism of the farmers is strengthened by the fact that many of them are profiting from the inflation. The urban groups engaged in the extensive black market operations will also support the conservatives. So Yoshida's strength can be easily underestimated.

According to a recent public opinion poll conducted by *Asahi*, influential Tokyo daily, only 28.4 percent of the people now support Yoshida, whereas 48.7 percent are opposed and 22.9 percent are undecided. And 45.3 percent will vote for the Social Democrats in the coming election; 26 percent will back the Liberals and 12.9 percent, the Progressives. The Communists are supported by 5.1 percent, which is slightly higher than their showing in the elections of last April. Some observers here, however, believe that the *Asahi* poll may give undue weight to the urban vote; they suspect that the conservatives will do a little better than this poll indicates.

AMERICAN NATIONALS

LAND REGISTRATION

American nationals who are the beneficial owners of real property located in the Provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei are now advised to apply to the appropriate Chinese authorities for registration of their land rights. Information regarding the procedure of applications may be obtained from the American Consulate General.

MONNETT B. DAVIS
American Consul General

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chiang Exhorts Nation To Speed New Life Movement For Welfare

ON the 13th anniversary of the launching of the New Life movement, Generalissimo Chiang issued a statement to the nation urging the Chinese people to continue in their efforts to "arouse national consciousness, to regenerate our nation and to build up an independent, free, prosperous and strong China."

This statement, following the recent economic upheavals, asked the people to practise the four cardinal Chinese virtues: propriety, righteousness, thriftiness and the sense of shame. To implement these virtues, the Generalissimo advocated the cultivation of tidiness, cleanliness, simplicity, plainness, speed and accuracy.

He also urged the strengthening of the *Pao* and *Chia* structure "for the realization of constitutionalism."

To cope with the economic crisis, China has requested UNRRA for permission to sell US$200,000,000 worth of relief supplies in the black market, according to *Reuter* from Washington. This request reportedly has been made to UNRRA officials in China by President Chiang Kai-shek.

Funeral Postponed

LIANG Jen-da, employee of a department store who was to have been buried in mid-week, was killed by ruffians in the Feb. 9 breakup of the meeting held by employees to discuss the "promotion of native products and the boycott of U.S. Goods." More than 160,000 people were slated to attend the procession.

The demonstration, however, was banned by Mayor K. C. Wu on the ground that it was sure to give rise to disorders. Inasmuch as the sponsors could not guarantee that no riots would occur, the funeral was postponed indefinitely.

Economic Reforms

THE wild fluctuations of the markets throughout the country last week with gold bars and United States currency soaring to unprecedented highs forced the Government to take "drastic action to avert the crisis." These events in China's economy, the result of an assortment of causes, overshadowed by far events in China's civil war, which had already become an outright war between the Kuomintang and the Communists, without further pretense at resumption of peace talks.

By mid-week, after emergency meetings with ministers and high Government officials, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced "sweeping economic and banking controls on which depended the survival of the Chinese nation." Following an extraordinary meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council, the Generalissimo announced the new official exchange rate of CNC$12,000 to US$1 and the ban on gold bar and foreign currency transactions. At the same time the suspension of the two week-old export subsidy plan, which had already been largely nullified by the existence of the U.S. 1930 Tariff Act, was announced.

Wage Ceiling Mooted

THE Generalissimo likewise urged that a ceiling be established on wages, which coupled with "strict price controls" would be instrumental in averting the predicted economic collapse.

The president explained that wages had increased manifold during the National Government regime and "today they are correspondingly higher than the pay of Government functionaries and soldiers." He said the Government did not intend to take away the "just dues of labor, but like all sections of the community, they should demonstrate their patriotic spirit...."

He added that there will be "rigorous control of a few basic commodities such as rice, flour, cloth, food, oil and fuel."

These measures came as a complete surprise to business and trading circles, in particular because the upping of the official rate had previously not exceeded 100 percent of the old rate. The increase of more than 250 percent over the previous official exchange rate was generally considered as bringing the level nearer the actual value of the Chinese dollar vis-a-vis the American, but it was said in some quarters that the behavior of commodity prices would be the final criterion of the effectiveness of the new measures.

The fact that no time limit was set for the surrender of foreign currencies to the Government was considered a "loophole" which would weaken the entire control system.

Trade At Standstill

In the meanwhile, Sino-American trade was practically at a standstill with an ever increasing number of orders beng cancelled pending clarification of the economic conditions.

The unfavorable trade balance which had gradually piled up throughout the months since the beginning of 1946 and reached something like seven to one by February, remained one of the main concerns of the authorities. With foreign exchange reserves gradualy dwindling, the advent of the economic shakeup served as a warning that disaster was around the corner unless trade and business regained their health.

Reds, Plutocrats Blamed

REASONS for the crisis were manifold, but the more popular of the lot were alleged Communist-planned large-scale purchases of gold, speculation by plutocrats in power, profiteering by speculators holding idle capital, and general distrust of the national currency. The export subsidy plan, whereby importers were to provide the funds for the export "bonus" was likewise to a certain extent responsible for the market upheaval.

Another, though generally ignored cause of the crisis was the spreading civil war and the resulting deterioration of the native industry and lowering of the standard of the people's livelihood.

Angling For Loan?

IN Washington, Chinese Ambassador Dr. Wellington Koo conferred for more than an hour with Secretary of State George C. Marshall "on matters of mutual concern to China-U.S. interests." Present at the conference was John Carter Vincent, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, who recently made statements opposing the granting of the US$500,000,000 loan to China.

Speculation had it that the Ambassador had broached the subject of

Soong Denies Rumors Of Request

WHILE UNRRA's nine nation Central Committee called a special meeting to discuss China's request for permission to sell UNRRA goods on the blackmarket to raise US$500,000,000 to stabilize her economy, according to *UP*, a local report quoted Dr. T. V. Soong as saying that this rumor had been circulated by persons "persistenly trying to misrepresent UNRRA and CNRRA in China." In Washington, an UNRRA official said the Committee might refer the proposal to the plenary session of the 48-nation UNRRA reportedly owing to its unprecedented nature.

"TWO WORLDS"

—Barrow in The New Hampshire Morning Union

a loan to help China tide over the crisis which besets her entire economy. This was, however officially denied. Moreover, a spokesman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank in Washington denied Shanghai rumors that the loan would be granted at an early date.

Private Funds Wanted

AMONG those who urged that funds held in the United States, allegedly totaling more than US$2,000,000,000 and owned by high Government officials, was the Young China Party paper the *Chung Hwa Jih Pao* "Since US$500,000,000 will be able to solve China's financial and economic problems it would be better to borrow this sum from the Chinese than from a foreign nation," the paper suggested.

Connected in some measure with these demands was the setting up of a commission consisting of four members of the Control Yuan to obtain the "behind the scenes truth" of China's current financial crisis. The group is to determine whether there is any truth in the report that the recent economic storm had been the resut of mishandling of the situation by Government officials or other persons.

Among the persons accused by a portion of the Chinese press of manipulations in the gold market was Dr. H. H. Kung, former prime minister. Dr. Kung, however, publicly stated that he would welcome an investigation and in fact urged the probe to commence immediately.

Freedom Questioned

THE incident which occurred on Nanking Road last week when employees of local department stores met to discuss the "promotion of native products and boycotting of U.S. goods," coincided with the anniversary of the Chungking incident where a meeting held to celebrate the successful conclusion of the PCC was likewise broken up by ruffians.

Although the official reaction to the incident termed it a "fracas" and therefore placed the injured persons in a dubious position, and Preparatory Committee of the movement issued a statement refuting the allegation and declared that there was no fight among the audience but that the mob assault was in effect a "well-planned destructive act."

Here the differences in interpreting "freedom of assembly" came into relief, with the police holding that the organizers of the meeting were required to inform the authorities of their intended gathering. The committee, on the other hand, said the meeting was "naturally legal" inasmuch as the people should have freedom of assembly after the passing of the constitution.

The manifesto asked for the punishment of the culprits and called on the people to "stand up and struggle for a thorough settlement of the case."

In Chungking, a wide students' movement, under the banner of an "Anti-U.S. Atrocity Federation," the direct result of the Peiping rape case, met with official resistance when the Chungking Garrison commander termed illegal the congregation of students for the above purpose.

The students claimed that the federation was composed of members of some 60-odd universities and middle schools, "whose spontaneous patriotism prompted them to resist violence and atrocities."

The crisis was precipitated by the breaking up of a demonstration along one of Chungking's thoroughfares when a number of students were injured by allegedly organized ruffians and special service agents.

The Ho Ping Jih Pao, KMT army organ, commenting on the breakup of the meeting at the National Industrial Bank Building, termed it "obviously humbug." It further said that those who called the meeting deceived the employees, "who prefer to use native goods, into attending the meeting, giving rise to a free-for-all, thus hoping to create social unrest.

"We would advise our youthful friends not to allow themselves to be deceived by the offensive of 'democratic swindlers,'" the paper said.

Papers Closed Down

IN the meantime, three newspapers and two news agencies in Kashing, Chekiang, were forcibly closed down by groups of military men, who surrounded their editorial offices and intimidated the employees. "Violation of journalistic ethics" was the reason given by the assailants.

Reorganization Near

THE Social Democratic party, one of the minor groups which broke away from the Democratic League over the question of National Assembly participation, announced its list of members who will participate in the reorganized Government. This is the first concrete evidence of impending reorganization of the government without the participation of both the Communists and the League.

The list includes 11 members for the PPC, 12 for the Legislative Yuan, seven for the Control Yuan, and 17 for the Association for the Enforcement of the Constitution.

It is now expected that the Young China Party will announce its list of participants in the "broadened Government."

These events came close on the heels of an announcement by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, secretary-general of the National Supreme Defense Council, that the "Legislative and Control Yuans would be reorganized in a few days."

1,689 Jailed In Peiping Raid

MORE than 1,600 "undesirable elements" were thrown into jail by Peiping police chief Tang Yung-hsien, after more than 2,000 persons were rounded up in a combing of the city, *AP* reports, Tang said the dragnet would insure the safety of residents against "unlawful individuals." The Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters said the checkup was in no way connected with Communist activities.

Reds Denounce Pacts

THE Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a "solemn statement" that it would not be responsible for any treaties or accords signed by the Government without the approval of all parties which took part in the PCC. The committee interpreted the PCC as a kind of interim parliament and the highest ruling organ of the entire nation until such a time as a coalition government should come into life.

On the other hand, Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman in Nanking, said that his party would welcome trade agreements with foreign countries, although he conceded that no treaties could be signed by the Communists as they have not set up any central government for the various Border Regions.

He also denied reports that the Communists ever intended to request foreign loans as "Communist areas are trying to be self-sufficient." He also said that no country maintains consular representatives in Communist territory.

Red Currency Held Stable

TO offset the recent devaluation of the CNC, the Communists increased the exchange rate between their Kangpi and the Fapi from CNC$2.30 to CNC$2.80 per Kangpi. Yenan radio said the measure was designed to "stabilize prices, protect industries in the border regions and to avoid the effects of the CNC inflation."

Linyi Taken By KMT

THE battle of south Shantung, east Honan, and north Anhwei assumed the character of a drawn-out struggle during last week. Although Government troops captured Linyi, the last big Communist stronghold in Shantung and while Government sources tended to interpret this event as decisive, no major change in the civil war picture occurred with the fall of the Red city. The Communist troops retreated to the west and east, and Kuomintang troops were reported to be storming Mengyin, in central Shantung.

On the whole, Government forces captured several townlets in addition to Linyi. They entered Checheng, in east Honan, Tingtao, Tsaohsien and Kinhsiang, in southwest Shantung, Shanhsien, Yucheng and Minchuan, 42 miles east of Kaifeng, Honan; Pohsien in north Anhwei; and Hsushui, 13 miles north of Paoting. They claimed to have inflicted 30,000 casualties on Gen. Liu Po-cheng's troops.

The movements of Government troops suggested that they were primarily interested in removing the Communist threat to Hsuchow, to clear the entire Lunghai railway, and to relieve Fenyang, where the situation was termed critical, the garrison being isolated. Fenyang is an outpost of Taiyuan.

The Communists also claimed capture of many townlets, including

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMERICAN papers last week devoted editorial space to General George C. Marshall's policy statements and discussed atom control and events in China.

* * *

ATOM CONTROL

Marshall's first press conference also met with wide editorial approval, again on the grounds of policy continuity, and because of the firm stand taken on armaments.

The *Washington Post* had the following to say: Control of the atom presents a special challenge which must be worked out in clear and specific terms applicable to this weapon only. If no progress can be made in this direction, all hope for disarmament of a more general nature will remain chimerical....The trolling arms, morecver, is very closegeneral problem of limiting and conly related to the sort of peace that the great powers make in Europe. .. Obviously, it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory answer until the future of Germany has been determined by the great powers and some means of bring atomic power under international control has been found.

"Both Mr. Austin and Marshall have made it unmistakably clear that the United States has no intention of disarming alone by way of example Probably our most important task at the moment is to make other nations understand this policy so as to lay a secure foundation for later achievement when the time is ripe."

Radio commentator Martin Agronsky said, "What Marshall said can be summed up by reporting that he reaffirmed one after another this Administration's foreign policy....It is important to go back to Roosevelt and Byrnes because of the careful emphasis that Marshall placed on the necessity of recognizing that political peace is impossible without economic peace....Marshall will obviously stand up and fight anyone who tires to wreck the Hull reciprocal trade program."

* * *

MARSHALL'S POLICY

STRONG approbation was earned by Marshall's list of 27 items submitted to the Senate as necessary to the implementation of America's foreign policy, and by his restatement of foreign policy aims at a subsequent press conference.

Editorials were enthusiastic over the contents of the list of items requiring Congressional action, as well as over the priority given international food requirements. The *New York Times* has the following to say:

"Two points stand out in the program. Number One is the priority given to food and relief problems. This signifies that in his own mind Secretary Marshall gives precedence to human problems. He shows himself acutely aware that hunger, the misery of the homeless and stateless, and the apathy or recklessness these conditions breed, underlie every postwar issue. It is realistic statesmanship to put relief before the peace treaties, for no settlement can be imposed on starvation and despair.

"Furthermore, the proposals manifest the Secretary's intention to carry to completion the unfinished business of his predecessor. The list of projects he considers of prime importance at this time are not new. They were in the hopper when he took over. It is a sign that we are at last achieving continuity in foreign policy.

"Certainly Marshall's first acts go far to reasure the nation and the world on that score, whatever variations may develop with changing circumstances and changing spokesmen. here is fresh proof that the United States is learning in the crucible of experience where her primary interests lie and the responsibility she bears as a great power to follow a stable and consistent course."

In the opinion of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "We must help the helpless on their journey back to productive places in the world. If they do not thank us and if they do not pay us back, we will be paid and repaid again in having helped establish an order in which a fair chance exists for peace. This is why Marshall put foreign relief above a host of other legislative objectives of the State Department. . . ."

The *Washington Post* comments: "We are, in Churchill's words, at the very summit of our power. If we place it at the service of freedom and economic betterment we shall be exercising it in a manner corresponding both to our own interests and to the vital interests of mankind....The Marshall program is a beginning, too small a beginning, perhaps, but it deserves quick action from Congress, for any vacillation in pursuing the program would add despair to hunger and undermine faith in our world power."

* * *

CHINA

Commenting on news of the Chinese inflation, the *New York Herald Tribune* editorialized as follows:

"The Nanking Government could be abandoned, thus opening the door for the Communists. Occasional American help could be given, as in the past, but this seems only to prolong the agony. Another procedure would be to make an all-out effort, at tremendous expense, to set the Chinese on their feet. There is little prospect that such an effort would succeed unless there is a drastic and complete reform in the Chinese Government ...Without such reform, there is no prospect that the Nanking regime can win back the popular support which it once had and which it has lost.

"There would be no profit in an all-out American effort to prop up a government which was unwilling to reform completely and to take the steps necessary to obtain the backing of a majority of the 450,000,000 Chinese. American dollars—or even American dollars plus military supplies—could not keep such a government in power indefinitely.

Taming, Neihwang, Kihsien, Luyi, Checheng, Wenshui and several others, of which three or four changed hands during the week.

The Communists claimed that they had considerably slowed down the advance of Kuomintang troops, comprising more than 200,000 effectives.

Along the Peiping-Tientsin railway, the station of Tunghsien was captured by guerrillas, who thus left Peiping without power for several hours.

Prior to the Government capture of Linyi, Communist spokesmen indicated that they expected this event and stressed that they would not consider the fall of the city as a defeat. They reiterated their policy of exchanging cities for casualties suffered by Government troops.

Yenan radio, moreover, claimed that the Government had lost 56 regular divisions between last July and January, including almost 100 generals.

Business Foot-Notes

In the months since the beginning of the occupation in Japan only two books by an American author have been translated and published legally in that country. Five others have been pirated without the authors' permission. During the same period 70 books by Russian authors have been translated into Japanese, and 250 more are awaiting issue. Five British books have been published and more than 20 are on the presses. Of the American books, only "The Pattern of Soviet Power" and "The Battle for Asia" by Edgar Snow have been published with the author's permission.

* * *

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Singapore has received permission to sell up to 10,000 pounds of Malaya rubber monthly to the Soviet Union on the condition that the shipment is paid for in pounds sterling or gold dollars. The Russian steamer Komiles, which recently touched at Shanghai, is awaited in Singapore, and will then take the cargo to Russia via Odessa.

* * *

Soviet biochemists have synthetically created a substance in its properties similar to albumen which is essential to the life of every organic cell. Apart from the scientific impact of the discovery, synthetic albumen will have a great practical significance.

* * *

A banknote counterfeit ring which was composed of at least nine men and had circulated several hundred million dollars' worth of CNC notes was recently uncovered by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters. During the Japanese occupation the band faked CRB notes and circulated them in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. After V-J Day, CNC$2,000 notes were counterfeited and issued in Nanking, Hangchow, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping.

* * *

The prices of basic commodities rose during the recent economic crisis and the overall commodity price index reached 12,000 times the prewar price level. Textiles were recorded at 720,000; metals at 1,449,733; foodstuffs at 1,203,833; fuel at 3,133,286; and construction materials at 1,173,000, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*.

What Chinese Papers Say...

INTEREST centered this week upon the government measures to cope with the present financial crisis. While recognizing them for emergency stop-gaps which could not correct fundamental difficulties, the reaction seems, on the whole, to have been favorable.

* * *

CRISIS

Of the leading Shanghai papers, the independent *Ta Kung Pao* took the least favorable view of the situation. It regards all measures short of stopping civil war expenditures, deficit finance, and consequently the money inflation, as futile. While it does not believe the increase in revenue from taxation and the sale of U.S. surplus and enemy property will begin to make up for civil war expenditures, it sees in the last mentioned measure an end to the struggle for profit between Government-owned and private enterprises.

The *Ta Kung Pao* also fears that commodity prices may be stimulated further by the revision of the exchange rate. It foresees more black market activities. Although one crisis is over, another is in the making. Can the livelihood of the people survive another blow?

The pro-government *Sin Wan Pao*, on the other hand, is more enthusiastic. It considers the suppression of trading in gold and U.S. currency effective measures to combat price fluctuation and the activities of speculators, although these steps should have been taken sooner. The paper opines that the more fundamental problem is the government's inability to balance the budget; while effective measures to increase revenues have been provided, the government's prime concern must now be to reduce unnecessary expenditures. An appeal is made to the people to cooperate with the Government in tiding over the present economic and financial crisis, so that the measures may be effective.

The government-controlled *Shun Pao* hails these measures as the most important step taken by the Government since V-J Day, and considers them in line with the demands of the people. It approves the abolition of the export subsidy. It remarks that the war-time controls affect only a few daily necessities such as rice, flour, textiles, coal and edible oils, showing laudable restraint on the part of the government. It hopes that the people will not be made to suffer from controls any more than necessary.

The paper also emphasizes that the crisis has been due to deficit financing by currency inflation and looks forward to the cutting of unnecessary expense to the point where the budget may be balanced.

The KMT Army organ, *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, remarks that due to the rebellion of the Communists, it is difficult for the Government to devise effective economic measures. Moreover, the implementation of the present policy may be made more difficult if it is discredited by some persons. The people, having their own interests at heart, should have absolute faith in the Government's policy.

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, KMT organ, considers these to be much more concrete than any of the earlier "independent" measures. Approving the various individual regulations—of new exchange rate, of gold and U.S. dollar trading, taxation and the sale of enemy and surplus property, price control, etc.—the paper avers that the measures being appropriate, the problem lies now in the technique of implementing them.

* * *

COMMUNIST VIEWS

The *Lien Ho Wan Pao* carried Communist spokesman Mei Yi's reply to government allegations that responsibility for the economic crisis could be laid at the CP's door. According to Mei Yi, "In his speech given at the weekly memorial service of the National Government held on January 13, President Chiang Kai-shek, touching on the current situation of economic rehabilitation in China, declared that over 80 percent of industrial and mining enterprises in the country have resumed operations.

"With the exception of one-tenth of the northern section of the Tsingpu Railway, one-tenth of the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway, one-half of the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the northern section of the Tungpu Railway, the operation of the entire railway network in this country has been resumed.

"Meanwhile, the President used the word 'absolutely' in his speech four times to prove that the Government is absolutely confident of its ability to improve the economic conditions. Dr. Peng's allegation that the standstill of the operations of railroad transportation and industrial and mining enterprises is the main cause of the recent economic crisis is obviously contradictory to President Chiang's statement of January 13.

"It is well-known to every one of us that the present economic crisis is caused by inflation, while inflation is caused by the intensification of civil war and by the growing military expenditures. So long as civil war continues, economic conditions in Kuomintang-controlled areas can never be improved...."

* * *

FEB. 9 INCIDENT

Further comment on the incident of February 9, when a meeting of department store employees to boost the use of native products was violently broken up, was forthcoming. The *Chung Yang Jih Pao* intimated that this was no "democratic" meeting, as those in charge of such meeting usually have a set of "resolutions" and a "manifesto" prepared in advance, which those present automatically approve. If a dissenting voice is raised it is called "reactionary" and "anti-democratic" and the speaker is said to be instigated by the KMT. Even one who has been beaten will be called a "beater," like the late Mr. Liang Jen-ta.

Who's Who in China

DR. SIAO KING-FANG, jurist, diplomatic and consular official; born at Nanki, Szechuen, Dec. 1902; Chinese Consul at Haiphong since Dec. 1946; after study at Szechuen Law College, went to France

(蕭金芳字經方)

Dr. Siao King-fang

in 1919, receiving advanced education in law; attended Lyons and Paris Universities, was graduated from latter with LL.M. (Licencie en Droit) degree; returned to China in 1927; joined Nationalist Revolutionary Army and then 5th Route Army; joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1928, after having passed the first Diplomatic and Consular Service Examinations under National Government; appointed Secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, then President of the Judicial Yuan Dec. 1928; accompanied Dr. Wang to Europe in May 1931, when the latter was elected a judge of Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; Registrar of Special District Court, French Concession, Shanghai, August 1931; Secretary to Dr. Wang, when the latter resigned from the Hague Court and returned to China in Jan. 1936; Secretary to Chinese Embassy at Brussels, June 1937, when Dr. Wang became Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently acting President of the Executive Yuan; while in Brussels, participated in the Nine-Power Conference, Oct.-Dec. 1937 as a Secretary and fourth Conference Internationale de Droit Prive Aerien, Sept. 1938 as Chinese delegate; at same time, continued research in Public Law at Brussels University, from which obtained the Degree of Docteur Special (Agrege de l'Enseignement Superieur) en Droit Public, Nov. 1938, the highest degree in Belgium ever obtained by a Chinese, his thesis being "L'Evolution constitutionelle de la Chine moderne;" elected member of Institut International d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionelle, Paris, March 1919; member of Institut International des Sciences Administrative, Brussels, April 1939, and member of Academie Diplomatique Internationale, Geneva, June 1942; Secretary of Chinese delegation to League of Nations, May 1939; Secretary of Chinese Embassy, Ankara, Nov. 1942; Section Chief for European Affairs, Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1945; served with the Treaty Department, Aug. 1945; was appointed Chinese Consul at Haiphong, Indo-China, in Dec. 1946; translated works of Dr. de Bustamante and Mirkine-Guetzevitch, etc.; address: Chinese Consulate, Haiphong, Indo-China.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Postwar World

THE GENTLEMEN TALK OF PEACE *by William B. Ziff. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York,* 1944. 530 *pp. Reviewed by F. M. Roberts.*

THE title of this book expresses the cynicism which characterizes the Kurt Jooss Ballet, The Green Table, currently touring the United States. In the ballet masked men in white gloves and spats wrangle around a green baize table. Their disputes bring on war. When the war is over the false-faced makers of peace again gather around the green table, again argue and again fight as foolishly as before. History, Mr. Ziff might be saying, no less than the motif of this ballet, is repeating itself.

Although ths book was written before the war ended either in Europe or the Orient, and before the problems connected with the atom bomb were envisaged as a complication to peace treaties, nevertheless, the questions which it poses have not changed. The parallels between the period which followed World War I and the present post-war era are numerous. They are found in domestic affairs as well as in the problems of peace making.

Mr. Ziff's object in writing this book is not only to warn against dangers in domestic and foreign relations, but also to show the need for an absolute change in international organization. He believes that the problems of peace lie in social questions, therefore it is necessary to abandon conditions which make future struggle inevitable. This means an adjustment of political and social forms of society to the new economic and industrial needs. The author sets himself to a discussion of this adjustment.

The first part of the book gives the national picture of the various states of the world. He then shows how all the basic problems of the world will remain unchanged by peace conferences of the historic type. The alternative which he proposes is reasonable to the point of fantasy. It is no less than the division of the world into self-sufficient economic areas, disregarding all former national and racial distinctions, doing away with the state as we now know it.

The world, argues Mr. Ziff, divides naturally into five "power aggregates," each capable of sustaining itself through its own markets and resources. The U.S.S.R. already possesses most of the attributes of a perfectly balanced modern economy, needing only access to warm water and tropical areas. The other "aggregates" would consist of a United Orient; a United Europe (including northern Africa and the Near East) centered around the Mediterranean; a Union of the West which would include the British Isles, North and South America and Australasia; and a mandated territory of Africa. The absence of weaknesses in these areas would, he maintains, prevent wars.

The value of the book lies in its description of the situation in various countries of the world. The discussion of economic, political and intellectual movements clarifies the more formal chronological writing of history. The author shows how certain concepts, such as Geopolitik, have cut across the basic principles of international relations. The Germans, he says, have for a long half century and more sensed what the rest of the world must accept—that the present phase of world organization is drawing to a close. One of the tragedies of the war is that German belief in force, in "racial science," in the mechanistic view of existence has dangerously permeated the thinking of the world. Modern man's ideal, says Mr. Ziff, is not political purity, justice or freedom, but security. "The whole view of modern man is bound up in this single word."

The size of the book makes possible a fairly broad treatment of the key countries of the world. There are companion chapters on the Germans and the Japanese to show common patterns of philosophy, historic background, psychic factors. Britain is treated under the heading Decline of Empire.

China's position in Asia and the world is discussed from the viewpoint of the geopolitician. This would place her in a favored position for the eventual conquest of the world should power politics continue to rule international relations.

This book is full of vigorous and stimulating writing. There are many thoughts here which cry aloud for inclusion in the present peace negotiations. The author's peace plan unfortunately has no chance of consideration; peace treaties are from their very nature built upon existing conditions. Yet who can disagree with Mr. Ziff when he writes:

"We must recognize that there is a separate set of purely spiritual values which bears on all the issues of life with a strength and power which cannot be safely ignored. The great truth we must arrive at and proclaim is this, that the greater the power and the more significant the gains of material science, the more necessary a system of viable ethics becomes if the structure is not to collapse through its own dead weight....We must reach the view that this will either be a moral world or that civilization cannot survive the machine."

So too, with Mr. Ziff we might conclude, "If the gentlemen believe they can achieve a permanent peace on this earth without reference to this proposition, they are quite mad."

War Tragedy

ALLY BETRAYED. *The Uncensored Story of Tito and Mihailovich, by David Martin. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York,* 1946. 351 *pp.*, US$3.50. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

OF all indictments of so-called "freedom of the press" in the Western Democracies, this is among the most appalling. The reader is left speechless at the deliberate deception practised by official agencies of the British and American governments, and by members of the press with an ax to grind. We have become accustomed to reading about the iniquitous methods of dictators such as Tito; it is something of a jolt to learn that facts are not necessarily facts as reported by the British Broadcasting Company, the U.S. Office of War Information, or reputable columnists.

Aside from the ugly roles played by our respected democratic governments, this book presents the tragedy of Drazha Mihailovich and the Yugoslav people in epic proportions. There is very little of a personal nature in its contents. This is scarcely surprising, as the author was not acquainted with the principals, nor have many disinterested and trustworthy sources had access to them. That the author's righteous wrath has no basis in personal friendship makes the book even more effective. It is heart-rending to be told, in the well-documented historical style in which we put such faith, of one injustice after another.

Although, for the most part, the book is handled in an objective fashion, there are a few descriptive passages which are all the more effective for being scarce. One particularly upsetting incident is the description of a Thanksgiving Day celebration staged by Mihailovich's Chetniks as a gesture of friendship for the Americans. Bonfires were lighted on every hilltop and the Americans were requested to fly over. The message was not delivered to the Americans by the British until too late, and although the peasants kept their fires going all night, the planes never came.

It is hard to believe that Mihailovich and his followers were able to retain, throughout, the temperate and friendly attitude towards the United States and Britain which is depicted in this book. Perhaps in that respect, the whole picture is not given. Also, it is hard to believe that Tito was able to impose his regime with practically no popular support. The spectacle of thousands being enlisted in Tito's cause against their deepest convictions simply because he was supported by British and American recruiting officers is a difficult one to encompass.

Be that as it may, the author does not claim an impartial point of view. In his own words, this is "the other side of the story;" the side assidulously avoided by the democratic press from fall of 1943 until the obvious miscarriage of justice which led to Mihailovich's execution. "If my second manuscript is much more assertive (than the first draft), it is only because of the mass of information which subsequent research has brought to light."

Nevertheless, the material is handled in such a way as to give the reader a general impression of fairness; discounting the likelihood of pure prevarication, it simply seems to add up to a shocking truth—there is no indication that a premise has been taken and proven by manipulation of fact. Admittedly, all of the facts are not available.

A Personality

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER *by Rackham Holt. Published by Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York,* 1946. 342 *pp.*, US$3.00. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

THIS is the authoritative biography of a truly great man. He would have been great in white, in red, or in yellow, but the Creator, whom he so faithfully worshipped, chose to let him live in black. And considering the bigoted and color-conscious world into which he was born a slave, his achievements are doubly remarkable.

One of the foremost scientists to come from the ranks of the American Negroes, he was a living rebuttal of the claim that colored men were not fit for anything better than share-cropping or menial labor. And in spite of his scientific standing it was Bilbo—"The Man"—who referred to him once in a pamphlet as that "peanut nigger."

Carver's contributions to the comparatively new science of chemurgy are great but science was not his only interest. He also had, according to Rackham Holt, considerable talent as a painter, and took up science only because in that way he could be of more use to his brothers in the South.

Apart and above being a great scientist and one of the pioneers of dehydration and advocates of the peanut and the sweet potato, Carver was also a great human personality — a man who could truthfully say with Booker T. Washington that he would not let any man drag him into the mud by hating him back.

He was that rarity, rare among men of any color, a man who was not only not interested in money but also loved his fellow men.

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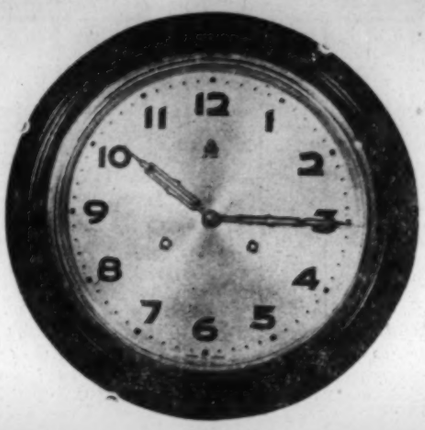

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TIME TABLE

4	6	8	2	10	12	72	82	84	TRAIN NO.	1	5	7	3	9	11	71	81	83
I, II Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur	STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu Exp	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.
7 00	9.00	11.00	13.30	21.50	23.00	17.15	6.40	20.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	19.30	22.45	6.35	8.00	13.05	23.55	18.30
	10.16	12.14		23.23					D KUNSHAN D		15.24	18.15		5.28				
8.41	10.57	12.57	15.17	0.20	1.06	19.03	8.26	22.31	A SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	17 29	21.06	4.39	5.39	11.12	21.52	16.40
8.48	11.06	13.04	15.26	0.27	1.13	19.09	8.31	22.38	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	17.21	20.58	4.32	5.19	11.06	21.46	16.46
9.36	11.54	13.55	16.14	1.22	2.08	20.00	9.25	23.30	A WUSIH D	12 11	13.24	16.27	20.10	3.39	4.26	10.15	20.55	15.40
9.42	12.06	14.02	16.23	1.29	2.15				D WUSIH A	12.04	13.18	16.21	20.03	3.33	4 19			
10.31	12.59	15.01	17.09	2.27	3.13	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Sunday	Run on Sunday	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	15.20	19 16	2.35	3.30	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Saturday	Run on Sunday
10.40	13.08	15.15	17.19	2.37	3.25				D CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09	15.08	19.06	2.24	3.20			
11.38	14.00	16.13		3.56	4.29				A TANYANG D		11.09	14 05	18.12	1.07	2.03			
11.41	14.03	16.17		4.00	4.33				D TANYANG A		11.05	13.55	18.03	1.02	2.00			
12.18	14.40	17.01	18.46	4.46	5.18				A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	13.07	17.23	0.09	1.07			
12.25	14.45	17.17	18.53	4.55	5.27				D WEST A	9.24	10.21	12.59	17.15	23.56	1.00			
13.55	16.10	18.50	20.20	6.30	7.15				A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.45	22.00	23.00			

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STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11 55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A CHANGAN- D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	1 9.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	1 9.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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